October 7, 2005	MIUIUI-I	age 112 Hydro 2005 General Rate Application
	Page 1	Page 2
1 October 7, 2003	1	file evidence in relation to the demand energy
2 (9:05 a.m.)	2	2 pricing issues raised. It is in this context
3 CHAIRMAN:	3	that the issue of Newfoundland Power's
4 Q. Thank you and good morning. Good morning, M.	I s. 4	4 generation credit arises in this hearing.
5 Newman, are there any preliminary matters	5	5 However, the treatment of Newfoundland Power's
6 before we get started?	6	6 generation and the design of an energy demand
7 MS. NEWMAN:	7	7 rate for Newfoundland Power are related issues
8 Q. No, Chair.	8	8 requiring a complete review of the evidence
9 CHAIRMAN:	9	9 before a determination can be made. The Board
10 Q. Thank you. I have one. The Board, I guess,	10	0 is also satisfied that the factual
11 has made a final determination on the	11	1 circumstances, including the capacity and
outstanding issue from the motion of last week	12	2 configuration of the system, have changed
and you may recall there were five issues	13	3 sufficiently since, I think it was 1993 in the
before us. The Board decided on four of those	14	4 Cost of Service Study, such that a review of
15 with regard to their exclusion or inclusion	15	5 the treatment of the generation credit is
into the hearing, and we did reserve on	16	6 appropriate at this time. Therefore, the
17 Newfoundland Power's request to exclude from	. 17	7 Board will not exclude or limit consideration
the hearing, the consideration of the issue of	18	8 of the issue of Newfoundland Power's
19 Newfoundland Power's generation credit.	19	9 generation credit in this proceeding and
We concluded that in P.U. 7, the Board	20	Newfoundland Power's application of October
21 addressed Hydro's treatment of Newfoundland	21	1 1st is hereby denied.
Power's generation credit and the Industrial	22	2 Good morning, Mr. Wells.
23 Customers interruptible B rate and accepted	23	3 MR. WELLS:
24 Hydro's treatment of both as proposed. In	24	4 Q. Morning.
25 that order, the Board also directed Hydro to	25	5 CHAIRMAN:
	Page 3	Page 4
1 Q. Good morning, Mr. Browne. Are you -	-	factors, including its low, initial capital
2 BROWNE, Q.C.:	2	2 cost and its maintenance free operating
3 Q. Are youI'll wait for you to finish your	3	characteristic. Hydro would expect that a
4 notes. When you're ready please.	4	full price signal to consumers in recent years
5 BROWNE, Q.C.:	5	5 to have had a marginal impact on the
6 Q. Morning, Mr. Wells.	6	6 penetration rate of electric heat in new
7 MR. WELLS:	7	7 construction."
8 Q. Good morning, Mr. Browne.	8	8 Q. Okay, just stop there. Why would Hydro expect
9 BROWNE, Q.C.:	9	9 that a full price signal would have a marginal
10 Q. Mr. Wells, I want to ask you some further	10	
questions in reference to the rate	11	heat in new construction?
stabilization plan and can we go for a mome	nt 12	
to CA-17, please. And in your evidence	13	answer, but, in part, you have the issues of
=	t 14	- ·
yesterday, we made reference to the fact that		4 the immediate impact of fuel oil prices in
yesterday, we made reference to the fact that you noted that there was an overwhelmin		
		that industry applying to consumers and gas at
you noted that there was an overwhelmin	15 16	that industry applying to consumers and gas at pumps. And then there was the issue of fuel
you noted that there was an overwhelmin preference for electricity as the energy	15 16 17	that industry applying to consumers and gas at pumps. And then there was the issue of fuel storage. And, as I said yesterday, the
you noted that there was an overwhelmin preference for electricity as the energy source of choice for space heating in new	15 16 17	that industry applying to consumers and gas at pumps. And then there was the issue of fuel storage. And, as I said yesterday, the convenience, the low capital cost, the reduced
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	Page 5		Page 6
1 N	MR. WELLS:	1	of the volatility in oil prices and then there
2	fact that consumers have chosen that route in	2	are the other factors. I mean the whole idea
3	new construction.	3	was to protect consumers, so I don't want to
4	Q. But you say in your answer, besides the	4	be presented here as an apologist for the rate
5	environmental concerns, that one of the	5	stabilization plan in which we all
6	reasons is the volatility in fuel due to high	6	participated setting up.
7	and volatile prices. Because people who heat	7	Q. No, and granted, you're not the main
8	their homes with oil are subject to that	8	protagonist here in reference to the rate
9	volatility aren't they. When the oil man	9	stabilization plan, we're not suggesting that.
10	comes to the door, they have to pay or are on	10	I guess we're all party to the rate
11	an equal payment plan for the full year.	11	stabilization plan or the effects of it for a
12	A. That's right. Well that would be the same as	12	long period of time. However, wouldn't you
13	electrical rates, the equal payment plan, but	13	grant me that by having a rate stabilization
14	you do have to meet the price of the day, yes.	14	plan, you are in fact giving unfair advantage
15	Q. But you're not meeting the priceyou're not	15	to those who sell electricity over those who
16	allowing consumers to meet the price of the	16	sell oil to consumers because the electricity
17	day in reference to their electricity costs	17	prices aren't fluctuating, whereas the oil
18	due to the effect of the rate stabilization	18	industry is in a real market, those people are
19	plan, isn't that true?	19	out there with Irving Oil or Imperial Oil or
20	A. Yes, but you have focused that question	20	any of the others, have a real disadvantage in
21	particularly on Hydro. The rate stabilization	21	reference to dealing with the volatility and
22	plan, as I understand it, was introduced and	22	prices, wouldn't you grant me that?
23	approved by the Board for the benefit of	23	A. Yes, as a result of the rate stabilization
24	electrical consumers and to reduce volatility	24	plan.
25	with respect to electrical rates as a result	25	Q. In CA-84, we asked if Hydro has ever conducted
	Page 7		Page 8
1	studies that assessed the impact of the rate	1	have come on all of us relatively recently and
2	stabilization plan and total consumption of	2	on the forecast that we had provided to the
3	number six fuel. And if so, please provide	3	Board with respect to oil prices in our last
4	copies of the studies and your response in B	4	application and going forward when the Board
5	is that no studies have been conducted, is	5	set the rate at \$26 a barrel, roughly, we had
6	that correct?	6	thought and I'm sure the Commissioners and
7	A. Yes, that's correct.	7	everybody participating at that time, that
8	Q. Why would that be, considering the multi-	8	this plan would be more or less an
9	million dollars that are owed with the rate	9	equilibrium, that the balance outstanding
10	stabilization plan, and the trouble its caused	10	going forward in the new plan would not be of
11	at least since 1996, why have no studies been	11	concern to anybody, and that the, indeed,
12	done in reference to this particular issue?	12	consumers starting off when the order was
13	A. Well I will speak personally. I can only	13	issued, would be getting the correct signal.
14	speak personally on that. Hydro has not	14	I mean that's what we all thought and it was
15	considered such studies. We've had no	15	beyond any possibility of our predicting that
16	discussion with respect to studying the impact	16	the prices would go up to 45 or 48 dollars a
17	of the rate stabilization plan on fuel	17	barrel from September 1st last year through to
18	consumption in that direct sense. I have to	18	March.
19	question your reference to 96. The issues	19 (9:15 a.m.)
20	with the rate stabilization plan really	20	To say then that somehow we should have
21	occurred after 2000 and the higher balance,	21	had the foresight to conduct a study to see
22	which we attempted to correct in our last	22	where consumers preferences are and get the
Laa	General Rate Application with the Board by	23	message out to advert that, to me there was no
23	General Rate Application with the Board by	23	message out to devert that, to me there was no

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basis, no justification for Hydro to take upon itself the idea that as of last September or

getting the price to reflect, as best we

could, the current circumstance. These events

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	Page 9		Page 10
1	MR. WELLS:	1	indicating that \$26 would be the approved
2	,	2	rate, or \$25.91, we felt that the issue of oil
3	, 1	3	prices and the outstanding balances of the new
4		4	rate stabilization plan were solved and to our
5	•	5	consternation and everybody else's, oil prices
6	1	6	last year in the fall, for a variety of
7	1 2	7	reasons, skyrocketed.
8		8	Q. Mr. Wells, in reference to the year 2000, can
9		9	we go for a moment to CA-89, please. And CA-
10	1	10	89 presents a chart of the annual balances in
11	which had been set at 12.50 in our rates, we	11	the RSPs since its inception.
12		12	A. Yes.
13	1 6 1	13	Q. And if we look at it, I guess, for the first
14		14	few years there, it was always a positive, at
15		15	least from 1988, to 1991. There seemed to be
16	11	16	a lot of money in the plan itself, 32 million
17	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17	dollars, in the year 1989. But if you look
18	•	18	after 1995, '96, '97, '98, '99 to the year
19	1	19	2000, you see just the opposite, don't you?
20	•	20	A. That's correct.
21	below 12.50 for the first time since 1992. So	21	Q. So, really, the problems with the RSP, the
22		22	current problems commenced in 1995, wouldn't
23	related to the conditions as they unfolded.	23	you state that?
24	• 1	24	A. Well, you're correct. I hadn't had the
25	Board issued the order, you know, and	25	advantage of this table rate in front of me
	Page 11		Page 12
1	when I answered the last question, but if	1	why did we not undertake some studies about
2	you'd look at it, please, it will indicate	2	the consumption of fuel in Holyrood and the
3	that while the balance started to rise, in	3	price of fuel and tell people to not buy
4	'96, '97 and '98, in '99 and 2000, it started	4	electricity, I don't think there was a
5	to drop. I mean it got back to the 35, 34	5	foundation in fact for that. And the other
6	million dollar range and then you can see the	6	thing, as I mentioned yesterday, is it the
7	sort of precipitous jump in 2001. So I think	7	obligation of Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro,
8	that the tenor of my remarks to you earlier is	8	to undertake a public campaign discouraging
9	correct, that theand then we moved because	9	the use of electricity and space heating for
10	in 2000 we had already made the decision and	10	residents of the community and does that
11	were starting to work on the application in	11	impinge upon the rights of oil companies and
12	2001 and in that period, where these numbers	12	retailers of electricity and, you knowI have
13	reflect, the price of fuel got down in the mid	13	difficulty with that concept, that that would
14	teens, and as I said, dropped once below	14	be our function.
15	12.50. So we also, when we filed the	15	Q. But whose responsibility would it be, Mr.
16	application and right up to the end of our	16	Wells, if it's not yours?
17	evidence before the Commissioners in the last	17	A. Well we are, as a Crown corporation,
18	rate application, we had no reason to change	18	supplying, as sourcing electricity, we could
19	our fuel forecast in terms of our consultants.	19	advise the public of the impact of oil rates
20	You know the 29, or, I'm sorry, \$26 a barrel	20	on electricity consumption, but you would ask
21		21	us to directly interfere in the marketplace
22	more wisely put it at \$25.91. That was the	22	and influence. I think that it would be
23	fuel forecast that we were working on at that	23	appropriate perhaps that, if we had a rate
24	time.	24	structure that reflected the consumption at
124	time.	24	structure that reflected the consumption at
25		25	retail and then consumers may get a clear

		i-Page	NL Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
	Page 13		Page 14
1	MR. WELLS:	1	their monthly bills, all these things were
2	indication through rates, which I think would	2	designed, as I understand it, to help
3	be more effective than any campaign that which	3	consumers and therefore, one shouldn't read
4	we could undertake. And then if we put in a	4	more into the rate stabilization plan than
5	campaign, there'd probably be counter	5	what was intended. The fact is that it looks
6	campaigns to that. And every dollar that we	6	as though the price of fuel, while
7	spend, and you don't allow us very much in	7	unpredictable is going to be unpredictable on
8	your last representation when we looked for	8	the high side, in that sense. I mean we could
9	some publicity dollars, it was excluded. So	9	have the rate stabilization plan going forward
10	where do we get the funds to carry out a great	10	if the Board had set the rate in our last
11	big campaign with the public to convince them	11	application at \$35 a barrel. We wouldn't have
12	not to use electric heat and compel them to	12	the big outstanding balance in the second
13	put oil tanks in their back yard and take	13	plan. But you had no, absolutely no evidence
14	their chances.	14	to the Commissioners, nor was anybody
15	Q. In terms of direct interference in the	15	advocating that the price should be set at \$35
16	marketplace, I guess an argument could be made	16	a barrel. In fact, that's what the price
17	that the rate stabilization plan is a form of	17	turned out to be, and we live with the
18	direct interference in the marketplace, in	18	consequence of that.
19	true market conditions, wouldn't you grant me	19	Q. Are you aware then in the past when there was
20	that, Mr. Wells?	20	a surplus in the rate stabilization plan, if
21	A. Yes, it is, in the same senseyou look at	21	you look to the years '98 and '99'98 and
22	that in the same way that equal billing rates,	22	1989, we have surpluses there in the plan
23	that are put in for consumers for electricity	23	that, with the approval of the Board, money
24	and oil and other things, you know, to try to	24	was used in that surplus for other purposes,
25	average out the price of the consumers paying	25	other than the rate stabilization plan, have
	Page 15		Page 16
1	you ever heard of that?	1	also now, as you know, converting to gas. I
2	A. I don't recall that, I don't recall anybody	2	assume in a jurisdiction like that, and it's
3	advising me of that. They maybe have and I've	3	only conjecture, that if they don't have fuel
4	forgotten it but I'm not aware of it.	4	adjustment charges or rate stabilization plans
5	Q. In reference to other utilities, I asked you	5	or something of that nature, that they have a
6	this yesterday, can we go to CA-83, please.	6	relatively stable cost situation, which is
7	There we asked to provide a list of other	7	prevailing. I mean if we were all hydro, for
8	utilities where there would be a rate	8	argument's sake, we would not be talking about
9	stabilization plan or something comparable to	9	a rate stabilization plan.
10	what we have here, and I'm not going to get	1	Q. Nova Scotia is not hydro at all.
11	you to read the entire answer, but if you go	11	A. No, but in coal, I don't know the answer, I
12	to the schedule, page three of four, we get a	12	guess maybe they haveI think they now import
13	synopsis and we see in Nova Scotia, Nova	13	their coal but volatility and coal prices,
14	Scotia Power has no stabilization mechanism,	14	coal is relatively cheap now. It's in
15	yet you told us yesterday that Nova Scotia	15	abundance and there's plenty available, so I
16	Power, they would be primarily a coal	16	doubt that there's much volatility in the

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plan, ever approached Nova Scotia Power to determine how that commodity is acquired there and how they deal with fluctuations, to the best of your knowledge? A. The answer is no and nor would I think--I

Q. And has anyone at Hydro, over time, given all

the discussion on this rate stabilization

24 25 can't imagine why I would take that upon

price of coal, but I have no idea -

A. No, I have absolutely no knowledge -

cohorts in other provinces?

generator. Do you have any knowledge as to

how Nova Scotia deals with a fluctuating price

Q. These have never come up in your discussions

A. No. And I mentioned coal yesterday, that's

with the Canadian Energy Council or with your

where Nova Scotia was their prime, and they're

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of coal?

	7,200		
	Page 17		Page 18
1 N	IR. WELLS:	1	to consumers or Industrial Customers, we have
2	myself in the last three or four years	2	a fairly significant risk. So it would be
3	whatsoever.	3	logical to assume that Hydro would prefer to
4	Q. And looking to other provinces, we see New	4	be pain when it supplies the product. And the
5	Brunswick Power has nothing and Maritime	5	reason we're not paid was an agreement to try
6	Electric, another Fortis company, they have	6	to adjust things for consumers. So we're open
7	two adjustment mechanisms that have been in	7	to any suggestion with respect to dealing with
8	place since October 13, 2001. But if you look	8	the volatility of oil prices and deal with
9	at it, you see April 1st of each year, there's	9	this what is now an emergent issue, emerging
10	one of the adjustment mechanisms, but we don't	10	issue.
11	see anything like we have here where it goes	11	Q. Just then moving to another topic, can we look
12	on and on and on, do we?	12	at the Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro and
13	A. No, and as I said yesterday, Mr. Browne, we're	13	Newfoundland Power coordination, which
14	not here to defend to death, the rate	14	resulted in cost savings, can we go to CA-65,
15	stabilization plan. This was a plan that was	15	for a moment, please.
16	put in for the benefit of consumers. If it is	16	A. Was that 65 you said or 50 -
17	now, for whatever reason, not in the best	17	Q. 65, sir. And this Board has had evidence of
18	interest of consumers, then I suggest we all	18	previous hearings concerning the joint
19	work together to come up with another	19	coordination and the various committees
20	situation. From a business perspective in	20	between Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro and
21	Hydro, we're theHydro is at risk in the rate	21	Newfoundland Power and there's a report
22	stabilization plan. We have in excess of a	22	submitted to the Board on December 2002, which
23	hundred million dollars outstanding, that we	23	is familiar to most here. But I just want to
24	hope to collect from consumers because we've	24	go to what were the resultant savings that you
25	already burnt the fuel. If anything happened	25	have listed as a result of all these efforts,
		23	
	Page 19		Page 20
1	and I guess these are all inclusive. The	1	Monkstown and Petit Forte. But when we look
2	first saving is in the neighbourhood of	2	at it all, is this all that the committees
3	\$10,000 you got for revenue meter testing	3	have come up with considering Newfoundland
4	services, where there's a contract to	4	Power has a capital budget of 60 million, an
5	Newfoundland Power. Is that accurate,	5	operating budget of hundreds of millions
6	\$10,000, I guess it is?	6	collectively overand you guys collectively,
7	A. Well I'll stand behind Hydro, that's a Hydro	7	you have it. I find it passing strange that
8	answer, I'm behind it.	8	after all this, this is all you can come up
9	Q. Fair enough. And item 2, you got Hydro,	9	with, 10 thousand and 30 thousand and a one
10	Newfoundland Power and PCB contamination,	10	time thing of 150 thousand. Can you comment
11	\$30,000. So after all these efforts we're up	11	on that?
12	to 40,000. Then we go to the next page and		(9:31 a.m.)
13	there's an upgrading in the distribution	13	A. Well I think that operationally, where there's
1	system which was a capital savings of	14	an opportunity, that we do, in effect help
14	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		**
15	approximately 150,000, so that would be a one	15	each other, share services and personnel.
15 16	approximately 150,000, so that would be a one time savings, this one, would it be, Mr.	16	each other, share services and personnel. These particular items, like we have the
15 16 17	approximately 150,000, so that would be a one time savings, this one, would it be, Mr. Wells?	16 17	each other, share services and personnel. These particular items, like we have the accredited meter shop and this is in Atlantic
15 16 17 18	approximately 150,000, so that would be a one time savings, this one, would it be, Mr. Wells? A. That's correct.	16 17 18	each other, share services and personnel. These particular items, like we have the accredited meter shop and this is in Atlantic Canada, so they use that service that we have.
15 16 17 18 19	approximately 150,000, so that would be a one time savings, this one, would it be, Mr. Wells?A. That's correct.Q. So what does that give us? That gives us 40,	16 17 18 19	each other, share services and personnel. These particular items, like we have the accredited meter shop and this is in Atlantic Canada, so they use that service that we have. I think that you have to look at the situation
15 16 17 18 19 20	 approximately 150,000, so that would be a one time savings, this one, would it be, Mr. Wells? A. That's correct. Q. So what does that give us? That gives us 40, that gives us 190 thousand. Then there's an 	16 17 18 19 20	each other, share services and personnel. These particular items, like we have the accredited meter shop and this is in Atlantic Canada, so they use that service that we have. I think that you have to look at the situation in the two utilities. I hear public comment
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 approximately 150,000, so that would be a one time savings, this one, would it be, Mr. Wells? A. That's correct. Q. So what does that give us? That gives us 40, that gives us 190 thousand. Then there's an agreement on sharing equipment and that's not 	16 17 18 19 20 21	each other, share services and personnel. These particular items, like we have the accredited meter shop and this is in Atlantic Canada, so they use that service that we have. I think that you have to look at the situation in the two utilities. I hear public comment that we're very similar and in my view, we are
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 approximately 150,000, so that would be a one time savings, this one, would it be, Mr. Wells? A. That's correct. Q. So what does that give us? That gives us 40, that gives us 190 thousand. Then there's an agreement on sharing equipment and that's not quantifiable and there's an agreement on hot 	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	each other, share services and personnel. These particular items, like we have the accredited meter shop and this is in Atlantic Canada, so they use that service that we have. I think that you have to look at the situation in the two utilities. I hear public comment that we're very similar and in my view, we are quite dissimilar utilities and different
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 approximately 150,000, so that would be a one time savings, this one, would it be, Mr. Wells? A. That's correct. Q. So what does that give us? That gives us 40, that gives us 190 thousand. Then there's an agreement on sharing equipment and that's not quantifiable and there's an agreement on hot 	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	each other, share services and personnel. These particular items, like we have the accredited meter shop and this is in Atlantic Canada, so they use that service that we have. I think that you have to look at the situation in the two utilities. I hear public comment that we're very similar and in my view, we are quite dissimilar utilities and different

	Page 21		Page 22
1 M	R. WELLS:	1	their system. We have a brush against each
2	fourth largest generator of electricity in the	2	other in a couple of areas in the province,
3	dominion of Canada, or Canada. We do have	3	but other than that, there's very little in
4	retail in the rural areas on the island. We	4	terms of the physicalities of distributing
5	operate completely discreet systems in terms	5	electricity or generating it.
6	of isolated diesel, and we operate on the	6	Q. And with the report to the Board on the
7	Labrador Interconnected system which is not of	7	duplication of services in December 2002, that
8	issue between ourselves and Newfoundland Power	8	matter is now ended, there's no ongoing
9	for savings. There are limited, in our	9	committees at Newfoundland Power and
10	current set-up within the province of	10	Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro to further
11	Newfoundland and Labrador, in my view, there	11	that effort?
12	are relatively limited opportunities to save	12	A. The '98no, there is not.
13	significant dollars between Newfoundland Hydro	13	Q. It's done, as far as you're concerned.
1	and Newfoundland Power. You would have to		-
14		14	A. There's nothing ongoing at the moment.
15	change the responsibilities. For instance, if	15	Q. We move to the are of your controllable costs
16	Newfoundland Power were to take over all	16	in CA-44, please. And, yesterday, you gave
17	distribution, would that be beneficial and	17	evidence that Hydro has reduced its workforce
18	what would be the result for consumers. But a	18	by 211 permanent positions from 1992 to 2002,
19	major structural change like that would be a	19	which you stated was a 21 percent reduction.
20	matter of public policy and not a decision	20	I'm sorry, that's a 21 percent reduction, yes,
21	between the two utilities, per se. And in	21	that's what I just stated. If we go to the
22	terms of the operational aspects, you can't	22	controllable costs on salaries and fringe
23	expectNewfoundland Power's operational	23	benefits commencing in 1996, and we see the
24	people this morning are out looking after	24	salaries and fringe benefits atI'm sorry,
25	their system. Hydro's are out looking after	25	Mr. Wells, do you have it there?
	Page 23		Page 24
1	A. Yes.	1	are paid competitive wages but we are by no
2	Q. We see under "Salaries and Fringe Benefits" we	2	means leading the pack either in our
3	have 56 million dollars in 1996 and it goes	3	collective bargaining unit, wages, and in the
4	down to 51 million in 1997 and back up to 54	4	compensation to those that are not in the
5	million. And in 2000, 61 million and it's	5	collective bargaining unit. So that there has
6	forecast to 64 million on the next page in	6	been obviously a substantial productivity gain
7	2002 and 63 million in 2004. If there was a	l _	
8		7	here and a substantial savings to consumers in
9	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how	8	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries.
10	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe	8 9	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the
1	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion?	8	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland
11	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the 56	8 9	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary
1	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to	8 9 10	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component?
11	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to the 63,237 forecast for 2004, that would	8 9 10 11	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component? A. I'm aware of the manpower or personnel number
11 12	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to the 63,237 forecast for 2004, that would represent approximately a 7.5 percent increase	8 9 10 11 12	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component? A. I'm aware of the manpower or personnel number for Newfoundland Power, not in absolute
11 12 13	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to the 63,237 forecast for 2004, that would represent approximately a 7.5 percent increase in that salary package. And the first figure	8 9 10 11 12 13	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component? A. I'm aware of the manpower or personnel number
11 12 13 14	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to the 63,237 forecast for 2004, that would represent approximately a 7.5 percent increase	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component? A. I'm aware of the manpower or personnel number for Newfoundland Power, not in absolute
11 12 13 14 15	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to the 63,237 forecast for 2004, that would represent approximately a 7.5 percent increase in that salary package. And the first figure	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component? A. I'm aware of the manpower or personnel number for Newfoundland Power, not in absolute detail, but there has been a reduction in the
11 12 13 14 15 16	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to the 63,237 forecast for 2004, that would represent approximately a 7.5 percent increase in that salary package. And the first figure that you have to look at is the fact that in that period, inflation was over 19 percent. So that the salary costs that Hydro has	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component? A. I'm aware of the manpower or personnel number for Newfoundland Power, not in absolute detail, but there has been a reduction in the complement, in the workforce of Newfoundland
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to the 63,237 forecast for 2004, that would represent approximately a 7.5 percent increase in that salary package. And the first figure that you have to look at is the fact that in that period, inflation was over 19 percent.	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component? A. I'm aware of the manpower or personnel number for Newfoundland Power, not in absolute detail, but there has been a reduction in the complement, in the workforce of Newfoundland Power.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to the 63,237 forecast for 2004, that would represent approximately a 7.5 percent increase in that salary package. And the first figure that you have to look at is the fact that in that period, inflation was over 19 percent. So that the salary costs that Hydro has	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component? A. I'm aware of the manpower or personnel number for Newfoundland Power, not in absolute detail, but there has been a reduction in the complement, in the workforce of Newfoundland Power. Q. So your answer is that despite the 21 percent
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to the 63,237 forecast for 2004, that would represent approximately a 7.5 percent increase in that salary package. And the first figure that you have to look at is the fact that in that period, inflation was over 19 percent. So that the salary costs that Hydro has incurred through that period and going	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component? A. I'm aware of the manpower or personnel number for Newfoundland Power, not in absolute detail, but there has been a reduction in the complement, in the workforce of Newfoundland Power. Q. So your answer is that despite the 21 percent reduction is that it has to do with
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to the 63,237 forecast for 2004, that would represent approximately a 7.5 percent increase in that salary package. And the first figure that you have to look at is the fact that in that period, inflation was over 19 percent. So that the salary costs that Hydro has incurred through that period and going forward, have not kept pace with inflation by	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component? A. I'm aware of the manpower or personnel number for Newfoundland Power, not in absolute detail, but there has been a reduction in the complement, in the workforce of Newfoundland Power. Q. So your answer is that despite the 21 percent reduction is that it has to do with inflationary forces?
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to the 63,237 forecast for 2004, that would represent approximately a 7.5 percent increase in that salary package. And the first figure that you have to look at is the fact that in that period, inflation was over 19 percent. So that the salary costs that Hydro has incurred through that period and going forward, have not kept pace with inflation by a very substantial factor of 14 percent. And	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component? A. I'm aware of the manpower or personnel number for Newfoundland Power, not in absolute detail, but there has been a reduction in the complement, in the workforce of Newfoundland Power. Q. So your answer is that despite the 21 percent reduction is that it has to do with inflationary forces? A. Well, obviously, if people today were getting
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	21 percent reduction in the workforce, how come we are seeing the salaries and fringe benefits rise in that fashion? A. What you're comparing, if you compare the 56 million, 724, the 1996 total and we'll go to the 63,237 forecast for 2004, that would represent approximately a 7.5 percent increase in that salary package. And the first figure that you have to look at is the fact that in that period, inflation was over 19 percent. So that the salary costs that Hydro has incurred through that period and going forward, have not kept pace with inflation by a very substantial factor of 14 percent. And the reason for that is that there are not as	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	here and a substantial savings to consumers in the wages and salaries. Q. Have you done any comparison with the reduction in the workforce that Newfoundland Power has put in place and their salary component? A. I'm aware of the manpower or personnel number for Newfoundland Power, not in absolute detail, but there has been a reduction in the complement, in the workforce of Newfoundland Power. Q. So your answer is that despite the 21 percent reduction is that it has to do with inflationary forces? A. Well, obviously, if people today were getting salaries, 1992 salaries in today, A, the

Page 26

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	Page 25		Page 2
1	MR. WELLS:	1	report of March 2003 that's an appendix to
2	people would have left. And, C, it wouldn't	2	that evidence. This is in Schedule 2, Mr.
3	be right. So, you have to appreciate that as	3	O'Reilly. And we'll see in page two of seven,
4	has come out earlier and yesterday in your	4	there's a table there, Mr. O'Reilly, in March
5	questions, that there was a wage freeze at	5	2003, I think the next page. Yes, there you
6	Hydro, we had to have a period of catch-up	6	go.
7	following the wage freeze to get competitive	7	We see there are dividends paid out over
8	rates back and to satisfy the requirements of	8	time, commencing in 1995. Were dividends paid
9	our bargaining unit personnel with respect to	9	out prior to 1995?
10	the peer comparison that they'd always enjoyed	10	A. No, they weren't.
11	in the Atlantic Canadian utility industry.	11	Q. And in 2002, there was a large dividend paid
12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12	out of \$65 million. Can you explain that?
13	explanation of total dollars is good. In	13	A. That was a dividend requested by the
14	effect, we are now producing more electricity,	14	shareholder. It was a special dividend and
15	have more operations and doing it with less	15	the Board of Directors of Hydro, at the
16	people through efficiency and productivity	16	request of the shareholder, in reviewing their
17	gains, taking advantage I must say, as well,	17	circumstance, approved the payout of the
18	of technology and changed circumstance.	18	dividend.
19	Q. I do have some other questions on controllable	19	Q. And has there been any request for the year
20	, ,	20	2003?
21	for your financial officer. My last	21	A. In the last budget, there was no provision in
22	questioning has to do with the dividends paid	22	the budget of Government to take any dividend
23	3	23	from Hydro's regulated activity.
24	\mathcal{E}	24	Q. And what about it's non-regulated?
25	we'll find that in your evidence and the	25	A. Well, that's a standingthe export sales and
	Page 27		Page 2
1	the returns from CF(L)CO automatically pass	1	incidents, are they greater than the Board

Page 28 incidents, are they greater than the Board 2 policy of 75 percent of net income, up to 75 3 percent of net income being paid out as dividends, and in total, the Government, since 4

taken from retained earnings are in the order 6 7 of 35 percent, I think the figure would be, if you looked at the total history of Hydro and 8

the payment of dividends. If I'm wrong on 9 that, I will check my numbers in the briefcase 10 11 and come back. I think it's about 35 percent.

the inception of Hydro, I think the dividends

Q. And is that reasonable in your estimation or 12 13 unreasonable? What's the message here?

A. The dividends that are paid by Hydro, you know, are to Government reflecting its investment in Hydro, go to the benefit of all the people of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, so I mean, it goes into Government current revenue. I can't think of probably be a more equitable way to distribute it than that.

22 (9:44 a.m.)

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Q. Thank you, Mr. Wells. These are our 23 24 questions.

- 2 through, in the case of CF(L)CO, since 1974, 3 and in the case of the export sales, since that contract came into effect in 1998. 4 Q. Now the dividend policy, since 1995, and the
- 5 fact that you're paying out money to the 6 7 Provincial Government by way of dividends, is 8 that one of the drivers behind this 9 application, whereby you're seeking a rate of return of 9.75 percent? 10
- 11 A. No, it has absolutely no relevance to that 12 issue.
- 13 Q. But some of the money that you would get, should you be given a 9.75 percent, it would 14 15 be in a profit. Would that enable the Government to get further dividends from 16 17 Hydro?
- 18 A. The Government, as shareholder, is in a 19 position to take out retained earnings in the form of dividends. Whether they do or not is 20 a matter for Government and a matter for the--21 22 well, the Hydro Board has policies as well. I might add that in the overall, while if you 23 24 look at that table, the percents that were

taken out by Government, only in two

Page 25 - Page 28

1	Page 29		Page 30
1	CHAIRMAN:	1	
2	Q. Thank you, Mr. Browne. Thank you, Mr. Wells.	l .	EXHIBIT ENTERED ON HEARING AND MARKED EXHIBIT WW NO. 2
3	We'll move now to cross-examination by		BROWNE, Q.C.:
$\frac{3}{4}$	Newfoundland Power. Good morning, Mr. Kelly.	4	
	KELLY, Q.C.:		MS. NEWMAN:
6	Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, before	6	
7	I begin, there are two documents to be entered	7	
8	into the record: the Quarterly Regulatory		CHAIRMAN:
9	Reports for Newfoundland Hydro for March 31st,	9	
10	2003 and June 30th, and I've provided copies		KELLY, Q.C.:
11	of those to the Clerk. I'd ask that they be	11	Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning, Mr.
12	marked as the first exhibits. Do you wish to	12	
13	assign exhibit numbers to those, Mr. Chairman?	13	
1	MS. NEWMAN:	14	
15	Q. WW No. 1 will be the Quarterly Report for the	15	
16	period March 31, 2003.	16	
1	CHAIRMAN:	17	
18		18	
	Q. What was that again, Ms. Newman, I'm sorry? MS. NEWMAN:	19	
20	Q. WW-1.	20	
1		21	forecasting of revenue and expenses and how that works?
22	CHAIRMAN:		
1	Q. WW-1.	22 23	
1	EXHIBIT ENTERED ON HEARING AND MARKED EXHIBIT WW NO. 1 MS. NEWMAN:	24	
25	Q. And WW-2 will be the report for the period	25	
23	Q. 7 and ww-2 with be the report for the period	23	number one, you would have forecasting for
1	D 21		D 22
	Page 31		Page 32
1	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis;	1	Power, we then combine that with our old
2	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for	2	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we
2 3	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes?	2 3	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on
2 3 4	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that?	2 3 4	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr.
2 3 4 5	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct.	2 3 4 5	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island
2 3 4 5 6	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate	2 3 4 5 6	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected?
2 3 4 5 6 7	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the	2 3 4 5 6 7	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the revenue requirement and then resulting	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine. A. That would be fine. Well then, from a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the revenue requirement and then resulting electricity rates?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine. A. That would be fine. Well then, from a combination of these, but by far the greatest
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the revenue requirement and then resulting electricity rates? A. That's correct.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine. A. That would be fine. Well then, from a combination of these, but by far the greatest influence being the issue of what our
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the revenue requirement and then resulting electricity rates? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now I'd like to start by asking you to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine. A. That would be fine. Well then, from a combination of these, but by far the greatest influence being the issue of what our Industrial Customers will require and what
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the revenue requirement and then resulting electricity rates? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now I'd like to start by asking you to explain for us how the annual forecasting	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine. A. That would be fine. Well then, from a combination of these, but by far the greatest influence being the issue of what our Industrial Customers will require and what Newfoundland Power will require, and we also
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the revenue requirement and then resulting electricity rates? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now I'd like to start by asking you to explain for us how the annual forecasting process works at Hydro, and in addressing	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine. A. That would be fine. Well then, from a combination of these, but by far the greatest influence being the issue of what our Industrial Customers will require and what Newfoundland Power will require, and we also look at the economic situation and whatnot,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the revenue requirement and then resulting electricity rates? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now I'd like to start by asking you to explain for us how the annual forecasting process works at Hydro, and in addressing that, could you explain to the Board when that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine. A. That would be fine. Well then, from a combination of these, but by far the greatest influence being the issue of what our Industrial Customers will require and what Newfoundland Power will require, and we also look at the economic situation and whatnot, but the greatest influence on our load
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the revenue requirement and then resulting electricity rates? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now I'd like to start by asking you to explain for us how the annual forecasting process works at Hydro, and in addressing that, could you explain to the Board when that process takes place? And at this stage, I	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine. A. That would be fine. Well then, from a combination of these, but by far the greatest influence being the issue of what our Industrial Customers will require and what Newfoundland Power will require, and we also look at the economic situation and whatnot, but the greatest influence on our load forecast is really the requirements of our
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the revenue requirement and then resulting electricity rates? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now I'd like to start by asking you to explain for us how the annual forecasting process works at Hydro, and in addressing that, could you explain to the Board when that process takes place? And at this stage, I will focus on a non-test year time frame.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine. A. That would be fine. Well then, from a combination of these, but by far the greatest influence being the issue of what our Industrial Customers will require and what Newfoundland Power will require, and we also look at the economic situation and whatnot, but the greatest influence on our load forecast is really the requirements of our major customers.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the revenue requirement and then resulting electricity rates? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now I'd like to start by asking you to explain for us how the annual forecasting process works at Hydro, and in addressing that, could you explain to the Board when that process takes place? And at this stage, I will focus on a non-test year time frame. A. The first part of the process would be the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine. A. That would be fine. Well then, from a combination of these, but by far the greatest influence being the issue of what our Industrial Customers will require and what Newfoundland Power will require, and we also look at the economic situation and whatnot, but the greatest influence on our load forecast is really the requirements of our major customers. Q. Okay. So that would give you your load
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the revenue requirement and then resulting electricity rates? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now I'd like to start by asking you to explain for us how the annual forecasting process works at Hydro, and in addressing that, could you explain to the Board when that process takes place? And at this stage, I will focus on a non-test year time frame. A. The first part of the process would be the determination or forecasting of the load that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine. A. That would be fine. Well then, from a combination of these, but by far the greatest influence being the issue of what our Industrial Customers will require and what Newfoundland Power will require, and we also look at the economic situation and whatnot, but the greatest influence on our load forecast is really the requirements of our major customers. Q. Okay. So that would give you your load forecast and I take it from that you would
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Hydro's internal purposes on a yearly basis; and secondly, you would have forecasting for test year purposes for rate setting purposes? Agree with that? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. And would you also agree that accurate forecasting plays a key role in setting the revenue requirement and then resulting electricity rates? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now I'd like to start by asking you to explain for us how the annual forecasting process works at Hydro, and in addressing that, could you explain to the Board when that process takes place? And at this stage, I will focus on a non-test year time frame. A. The first part of the process would be the determination or forecasting of the load that would be required to be served in the ensuing period, in which case that on the Island Interconnected system, the forecast is involved with dealing with our Industrial	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Power, we then combine that with our old forecast with respect to the customers that we have on the system, our retail customers on the Island Interconnected system and ifMr. Kelly, you want to stick to just the Island Interconnected? Q. That's fine. A. That would be fine. Well then, from a combination of these, but by far the greatest influence being the issue of what our Industrial Customers will require and what Newfoundland Power will require, and we also look at the economic situation and whatnot, but the greatest influence on our load forecast is really the requirements of our major customers. Q. Okay. So that would give you your load forecast and I take it from that you would work out what your fuel oil requirements would be and things of that nature? A. Yes, we would make a determination based on a storage levels and the management of our reservoirs, what one would anticipate with respect to the sources of supply individually,

Page 34

Page 36

	Page 33		Page
1 N	MR. WELLS:	1	Q. Okay. So it would be refined then from June
2	Holyrood thermal plant can supply. So we	2	towould it be refined to December, so that
3	review our sources of supply related to the	3	at some point you have a forecast against
4	load requirement and factoring in the	4	which you will test your operations, so to
5	particular information with respect to	5	speak, in the following year, to judge
6	hydrology and to make sure that we have the	6	yourself?
7	most efficient dispatch of power.	7	A. Do we have a recordI'm sorry, could you just
8	Q. And then you'd also look at your operating	8	-
9	costs and factor that into your forecast then	9	Q. In other words, you prepare your forecast in
10	of revenue and expenses?	10	June, and at some stage, do you have a
11	A. That is correct.	11	finalized 2003 forecast, sometime before the
12	Q. Now when do you do that for your planning	12	beginning of 2003?
13	purposes for the coming year? So if we look	13	A. Oh yes.
14	at 2003, the year we're in, when would you	14	Q. And then you analyze your performance against
15	have done that, for example, to prepare a	15	that during the coming year?
16	forecast for 2003?	16	A. Ensuing year, yes.
17	A. That would have started early in 2002 and	17	Q. Ensuing year?
18	would be brought to a point, in terms of the	18	A. Yes.
19	operating budget, where everything would come	19	Q. Exactly. That's what I thought. Now can I
20	together for a first review would be	20	take you next to Schedule 2 to Mr. Roberts'
21	approximately around June in the year when say	21	testimony, which is the forecast revenue
22	the management committee of Hydro and others	22	requirements, including 2002 through to 2004.
23	meet on the overall picture for our operating	23	Do you have that? There we go. Now on this
24	budget, and from there on, it would be refined	24	particular document, Mr. Roberts has set out
25	until concluded.	25	the 2002 final test year requirement, 2002
	Page 35		Page
1	actuals and a 2003 estimate, and also a 2004	1	Q. That's precise enough for the purpose that I
2	forecast. There are some other columns, but	2	want to explore with you. Can I next get you
3	those are the ones I want to have you look at.	3	to go to your March 31st regulatory report?
4	The 2003 estimate, which is the year we are	4	And I'll take you to Tab 2, to page three.
5	currently in, when was this estimate prepared?	5	There you go. Now if you go over to the last
6	And just to help you, your application was	6	column, you have an annual forecast there.
7	filed in May.	7	That would be the annual forecast that you
8	A. This estimate would havewell, obviously it	8	described earlier, prepared sometime before
9	had to be concluded just before filing.	9	the end of 2002?
10	Q. Yes, and I'm wondering how much prior toI	10	A. Yes.
11	think it was May 12th or mid May that your	11	Q. Okay. And if I get you to go to the bottom
12	application was filed. How much before that	12	line of that, your net operating forecast -
13	would you have come up with this 2003	13	A. I'm sorry, thatwhen we are preparing, as we
14	estimate?	14	go through a year, we have our budget and then
15	A. It would be certainly in the order of April or	15	we have a forecast, annual forecast, which
16	not later than mid April.	16	starts to show the variables that are
17	Q. Okay. So a month or so before?	17	occurring as we progress through the year.
18	A. Because it takes at least that three weeks,	18	Q. Yes.
19	even after we got every I and T dotted and	19	A. So at various times, you will see the budget
20	crossed to get the application physically in	20	for 2003 and the forecast for 2003 as the
21	hand, you know.	21	information unfolds throughout the year.
22	Q. Okay. Now -	22	Q. Okay. You have -
23	A. And Mr. Roberts could obviously give a better	23	A. I would think, and Mr. Roberts wouldbut in
24		1	
124	answer in terms of the preciseness, but it	24	the Quarterly Report to the Board, we're
25	answer in terms of the preciseness, but it would have to be mid April.	24 25	forecasting as of that point in time, whenever

Oct	tober 7, 2003 Mu	ulti-Pag	ge [™] NL Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
	Page	37	Page 38
111	MR. WELLS:	1	forecast, 7.8 which is a forecast, and 8.3
2	this was prepared for submission to the Board.	2	which is a forecast.
3	Q. Okay. Well, this is your March 31 -	3	A. Yes, and each prepared at a different time and
4	A. For the period ending March 31st, yes.	4	based on the information then available.
5	Q. Okay. Well, I get a little puzzled because	5	Q. Okay. So you're saying your forecast changes
6	that shows a projected loss of 8.163 million,	6	during the year for the year that you're in?
7	and if we just scroll back to Mr. Roberts'	7	A. The forecast for thewell, it's just
8	Schedule 2 for a moment, it a projected loss	8	terminology, so we understand what we're
9	of 7.8 million in April. Do you see that, in	9	talking about here. We have an annual budget
10	the bottom of -	10	and we go through the year with the budget,
11	A. Yes.	11	you know, just normal managerial financial
12	Q the 2003 estimate?	12	review, when you have your budget, then you
13	A. There's a difference in the two numbers.	13	have your actuals and you have your forecast,
14	Q. Yes.	14	because if circumstances change, in April we
15	A. By \$300,000.	15	see that, for instance, the price of fuel is
16	Q. Okay. Let me take you back now or take you to	16	going higher or some other factor, then we
17	the next document, which is the 2000 June	17	will change our forecast for the year and we
18	30th, to the same equivalent table. Next	18	will have a column showing the forecast. So
19	page, couple of pages, one more page. There	19	we have our budget, our actuals to date and
20	we go. No, gone too far. Now in that one,	20	then you also have a column that's forecasting
21	this is as of June 30th, you're showing a	21	changes that are taking place during the year,
22	forecast and loss of 8.3 million.	22	as the evidence becomes available.
23	A. Yes.	23	Q. So you would modify that, what I'd call,
24	Q. I'm wondering if you can help us understand	24	December forecast for a variable like change
25	the numbers, because we go from 8.1 which is a	25	in fuel prices?
	Page	39	Page 40
1	A. We startI'm sorry, the January, in our	1	Q. Just stay with me now on the June 30th
2	regular year, starts with a budget.	2	regulatory table that we've got on the screen
3	Q. Yes.	3	there, and you'll see the first three columns
4	A. And then you have comparative figures that	4	have year to date performance. You've got
5	emerge from actual to budget and then we are	5	2003 actual, 2003 forecast and then a 2002
6	forecasting what the final budget, you know,	6	actual for a year to date basis. So that
7	the year-end figures may look like compared to	7	would give you six months performance. And if
8	budget, and that's just a normal process in a	8	I go down through your 2003 forecast, which
9	normal year. What we're dealing with here,	9	is, as I understand it, what Hydro forecast to
10	because we are regulated on forecast as	10	the end of June 2003, and I look at your
11	required by the legislation, forecasted costs	11	revenue, you had forecasted revenue of 177
12	and setting the rate base, the forecast that	12	million, but you actually derived revenue of
13	is truly, I guess, one would say, a forecast	13	180 million. So your revenue was up by about
14	of what is thought to be the most likely	14	three million dollars, correct?
15	events that will occur in the ensuing year,	·	(10:00 a.m.)
16	and in this case, I would think that the facts	16	A. That is correct.
17	and figures that we had available to us	17	Q. Okay. And then if I come down through your
18	certainly by mid April would have been the	18	expenses, you had forecast expenses of \$ 171
19	cut-off period and we were projecting forward	19	million, 171.8, and they came in, in the first

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23

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six months of 167.8.

the difference.

A. That's right.

A. 168, you've been rounding up.

Q. Sorry, 168, roughly three million dollars in

Q. Okay. So when you go to your net operating

start off, so I understand this.

20

21

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filing.

A. Yes.

in mid April of 2002 what the 2003--I'm sorry,

for the 2004, what would be the basis of our

Q. But I want to focus on the 2003 column to

	Page 41		Page 42
1 1	KELLY, Q.C.:	1	A. That's correct.
2	income at your bottom line, you had forecast	2	Q. Okay. Now that strikes me as a major change
3	5.4 million where you anticipated to be at the	3	in your forecast for 2003, is it not?
4	end of June, but your actual performance is	4	A. No. I'm waiting foryou're going to ask me
5	12.2 or three million, correct?	5	eventually what's the explanation.
6	A. That's correct.	6	Q. Well, perhaps, why don't you give us the
7	Q. Okay. Now that forecast performance on your	7	explanation?
8	bottom line is \$6,832,000 and it's 125 percent	8	A. Well, it's quite simple. In 2003, if you look
9	over forecast for your first three months,	9	at our energy sales -
10	sorry, for your first six months, is it not?	10	Q. Yes.
11	A. Yes, that's what the figure said.	11	A compared to forecast, we had the actual in
12	Q. Yes.	12	thewhich book have Ilet's take March. Our
13	A. Now just scroll back with me to your March	13	forecast for energy sales was 101,762.
14	statement again. Now in March, if I go right	14	Q. Yes.
15	to the bottom line again, you had been	15	A. And we achieved 106,283.
16	forecasting \$8 million and you ended up at	16	Q. Yes.
17	12.6. So in simple round numbers here,	17	A. Against our budget over on the right there,
18	approximately \$4 million better off than what	18	the annual forecast. So what happened is, if
19	you anticipated to be in March, correct?	19	you might recall, that January and February
20	A. That's correct.	20	and even March of 2003 were extremely cold and
21	Q. Okay. And so if we go back to June, that has	21	there was higher sales. Like Newfoundland
22	now improved further again, so after six	22	Power would have had higher sales and we
23	months performance, you are \$6.8 million	23	produced more electricity and sold more
24	better off than what you forecast to be for	24	electricity to meet the demand than we had put
25	the first six months of 2003?	25	in our budget, which was based on the
	Page 43		Page 44
1	information that we had received from	1	and our energy sales are up. We're buying
2	Newfoundland Power and from our Industrial	2	more oil to produce in Holyrood, so we're
3	Customers in the first instance. So the	3	getting \$26 a barrel in the rates. The extra
4	revenues were higher. Now let's look at the	4	is going into the rate stabilization plan. So
5	expense side and operations.	5	the numbers should26 is it.
6	Q. Before you go on to expenses, Mr. Wells,	6	Q. But in terms of Hydro's bottom line, because
7	because I do want to go there, just go back to	7	if it goes into the rate stabilization plan,
8	the June one and pick up your first point,	8	that's a charge, in essence, to the future.
9	because I have a question that kind of flows	9	In terms of Hydro's bottom line for 2003, you
10	out of that. I understand that you say the	10	end up with three million dollars more
11	revenue is up, but go down and have a look at	11	revenue, correct, if this trend were to
12	your columns for fuels and purchased power.	12	continue throughout the year?
13	Your fuels and purchased power expense -	13	A. That's correct, but there's still an element
14	A. In March?	14	hereI'm not trying to be evasive, but I'm
15	Q. No, in June, because we'll take it with the	15	trying to be cautious, because if you wanted
16	most up-to-date information we have. Your	16	to take this with Mr. Roberts, then you'd have
17	fuels and purchased power expense are right on	17	a really direct answer on this, but I'll do my
18	the money. They're out by about \$100,000 but	18	best. Q. Okay, that's fine.
19	that's small potatoes here in the scheme of things. So while you generated three million	19 20	A. Because the issue of the numbers to which you
20 21	more dollars in revenue, you did it without	20	refer in your questioning are forecasting and
22	expending more money for fuel or purchased	22	are results. The answer is to be found in the
23	power, correct?	23	expenses, because you'll note that the
24	A. I have to think about that one, because the	24	expenses from actual will always lead the
1~	11. 1 may 0 to minim about that one, because the	1	emponded from actual with always load the

forecast, and that's a delay, the work is

issue of the rate stabilization plan comes in,

1	Page 45	5	Page 46
1 1	MR. WELLS:	1	Q. And if youno, that's it. There you go. And
2	undertaken, things are done and there's a lag	2	if you go down, you'll see in the explanation
3	before the expenses come in. So while it	3	to the Board in your quarterly report, under
4	looksand from my position, I take no comfort	4	"revenue" you say "revenue sales for the year
5	that we're up on our profits, so to speak, or	5	was 180 million, 2.9 million higher than
6	our income in June because I know before the	6	forecast" and expenses, "year-to-date expenses
7	end of the year, all that's going to come out	7	amounted to 167.9 million, a decrease of four
8	when the expenses all roll in and are recorded	8	million from the forecast. The main variance
9	and you get more back to your budget position.	9	are the decrease in fuels, 4.4 million, net
10	Q. But you forecast your expenses surely knowing	10	operating costs 2.7 million," et cetera.
11	what the timing of those would be, so that if	11	There's nothing in the explanation to the
12	your expenses, which are down, for example	12	Board that indicates that this is merely any
13	your net operating down for June is down from	13	kind of timing issue, is there?
14	44.4 to 41.7, correct?	14	A. No, it just says net operating expenses, 2.7
15	A. Yes, you can see there's a difference there,	15	million.
16	but that operating expense, believe me, and	16	Q. Yes.
17	I've got the seven years you talked about	17	A. That's the timing issue to which I referred.
18	experience, that's going to come even.	18	Q. But there's nothing in there that says it's a
19	Q. You think that'll come even?	19	2.7 million timing issue. It says your main
20	A. Damn close to it.	20	variances are the decrease of 2.7 million
21	Q. Okay. Well, let me just back you up a little	21	dollars, correct?
22	bit then toand this will stay in the 2003	22	A. It's a statement of the figure, not an
23	one, but just go back to the first page of	23	explanation, if you want, but that is the
24	that Tab 2, Mr. O'Reilly.	24	rationale.
25	A. Schedule 2?	25	Q. Now -
	Page 47	7	
1		1	Page 48 out for June 30th.
1 2	Page 47 A. That is the reasoning behind that, but this just records the differences and the		Page 48
I	A. That is the reasoning behind that, but this	1	Page 48 out for June 30th.
2	A. That is the reasoning behind that, but this just records the differences and the	1 2	Page 48 out for June 30th. A. But the issue on the operating costs are that
2 3	A. That is the reasoning behind that, but this just records the differences and the explanation and the variance and it's all	1 2 3	Page 48 out for June 30th. A. But the issue on the operating costs are that the costs have not come in and you have to
2 3 4	A. That is the reasoning behind that, but this just records the differences and the explanation and the variance and it's all explained in the note.	1 2 3 4	Page 48 out for June 30th. A. But the issue on the operating costs are that the costs have not come in and you have to wait for the costs to come in and be recorded
2 3 4 5	A. That is the reasoning behind that, but this just records the differences and the explanation and the variance and it's all explained in the note. Q. Well, let me ask you this question. Does	1 2 3 4 5	Page 48 out for June 30th. A. But the issue on the operating costs are that the costs have not come in and you have to wait for the costs to come in and be recorded by the financial department, so they can
2 3 4 5 6	A. That is the reasoning behind that, but this just records the differences and the explanation and the variance and it's all explained in the note.Q. Well, let me ask you this question. Does Hydro havebecause the table in the June 30th	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 48 out for June 30th. A. But the issue on the operating costs are that the costs have not come in and you have to wait for the costs to come in and be recorded by the financial department, so they can prepare their result, based on the actuals
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that is--see, the relevance of this, in terms

of quarterly, the interim reports to the Board

Q. And I'm asking whether Hydro has that broken

A. No.

October 7, 2003	Multi-Pag	ge TM NL Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
F	Page 49	Page 50
1 MR. WELLS:	1	2004. Now I appreciate that you, as the CEO,
2 outlining how we're doing as we progress	s 2	may not be able to answer that question for
3 through the year always couched by the fac	et 3	me, but if you can at least provide for us the
4 that, on the very right-hand column, you're	4	breakdown to the end of June and perhaps that
5 getting the annual forecast compared to	5	breakdown of operating expense, if it is
6 budget, which is the trigger for the Board in	6	available, for July and August. I doubt your
7 assessing how we're doing, and the variance	es 7	September numbers would be there yet. Then we
8 that they would see in all these reports	8	would at least be able to see the information
9 coming through, because they're all exactly	7 9	to date.
the same in terms of format, and then if we	10 (GREENE, Q.C.:
feel that something is going to change	11	Q. Excuse me, Mr. Chair, not to interrupt in the
completely, we revise our annual forecast, ye	ou 12	middle of cross-examination, but it is
know, within the year. So you know, the	13	relevant to the point. Hydro had advised the
difference in the figures here are clearly	14	other parties that it is preparing a revised
related to the lag in the net operating	15	revenue requirement for 2004, to bring actuals
16 expenses.	16	to the end of August, and with an updated load
17 Q. Well, but if I look at that table, clearly	17	forecast and an updated price of No. 6 fuel.
from what is being shown on the table, you	r 18	We anticipate filing that revised revenue
bottom line position is 6.8 million dollars	19	requirement, as we did during the last
better than what was forecast to the end of	20	hearing, around the end of this month,
June, and what I'm trying to understand is	21	depending on all of the information coming in,
that there is at least the potential that that	22	and as you know, reiterated through the cost
may continue through the end of 2003, and	if 23	of service process. So we will be filing
your forecast is off that much for the first	24	updates of all of these to the end of August,
six months of 2003, what's the impact for	25	with the forecast for the remaining part of
F	Page 51	Page 52
the year, which would address some of the	e 1	updated information. And -
2 issues as Mr. Kelly as just referred to. So	2 (GREENE, Q.C.:
3 we will be filing a revised revenue	3	Q. Well, as we have done before, our intent would
4 requirement in the form of JCR Schedule 2 for	or 4	be, if there is a significant change, we are
5 actuals to the end of August.	5	prepared to call Mr. Roberts, and if any of
6 (10:15 a.m.)	6	the other parties wish to recall any witness,
7 KELLY, Q.C.:	7	well of course, that's satisfactory as well.
8 Q. The difficulty I have, Mr. Chairman, and if	8	I can also advise, from our preliminary review
9 you just put NP-233 on the screen, we'll see	9	of the operating costs and the revenues, we do
that the BoardHydro indicates that they will	ll 10	not see a significant change for 2004 from
refile on October 31st, but if in fact we have	11	what we have filed. Nor do we see a

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refile on October 31st, but if in fact we have a major change in forecasting and a major change in revenue and expense, by the time we get to the end of October, Mr. Wells will be gone off the stand, Mr. Roberts, the CFO, will be gone off the stand, Mr. Haynes, the production man, will be gone off the stand, and Mr. Martin, the transmission man, will be gone off the stand. So in order to test the numbers, if I am to examine these witnesses and other counsel are to examine these witnesses, the best documentation, the best information that Hydro has available surely is going to need to be produced now, since the witnesses will be gone by the time we get the

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what we have filed. Nor do we see a significant change with respect to the forecast loss on regulated activities. However, Hydro obviously is prepared to speak to the revision, and if necessary, to recall witnesses. As I said, I had planned to recall Mr. Roberts if there is a significant change, and certainly any of the other parties, if they wish, are free to ask for the recall of any other witness. The problem, as you know, is the timing. It takes so long to do the information from the time we file, and we have agreed to file that revised with the actuals

to the end of August, as suggested by Grant

Thornton in its report and as we had done in

	7,200		ige 142 Hydro 2000 General Rate Hypheation
	Page 53		Page 54
1 (GREENE, Q.C.:	1	Q. I would like the opportunity to discuss that
2	the 2001 General Rate Application.	2	with Mr. Roberts. I'm not sure if that's
3 (CHAIRMAN:	3	actually readily available now, and if it's
4	Q. I guess, Mr. Kelly, the only thing that I can	4	not, I wonder the efficacy or the efficiency
5	conclude is that the information that we have	5	of providing it, when we are going to be
6	before us, including the quarterly reports,	6	providing it as of the end of August.
7	are the most recent and up-to-date	7	CHAIRMAN:
8	information. That's what I'm hearing Ms.	8	Q. If you could undertake that discussion with
9	Greene indicate. She's indicating that	9	Mr. Roberts -
10	additional information will be brought forward	10	GREENE, Q.C.:
11	on a timely basis, and certainly the option is	11	Q. Yes, I will.
12	there, through either undertaking or recall,	12	CHAIRMAN:
13	to have the witnesses appear again for any	13	Q and get back to us, Ms. Greene, I'd
14	additional questioning that might occur as as	14	appreciate that.
15	result of that, and beyond that, I think we	15	GREENE, Q.C.:
16	should probably proceed.	16	Q. And I will advise you if we can do that, and
17 1	KELLY, Q.C.:	17	if we cannot, why not, and why I don't think
18	Q. And what I would ask, at this stage, if Hydro	18	it's necessary.
19	would undertake is to provide that breakdown		KELLY, Q.C.:
20	for the end of June of the net operating	20	Q. Thank you. Thank you, Ms. Greene. Thank you,
21	expenses, so that we can properly prepare for	21	Chairman. Mr. Wells, in your evidence
22	Mr. Roberts coming next week. I think that	22	yesterday, you spoke about some of the cost
23	would be of assistance to myself and certainly	23	control initiatives at Hydro, and I'd like,
24	of assistance to other counsel.	24	with that in mind, to come back to Schedule 2
1	GREENE, Q.C.:	25	now of Mr. Roberts, and I'd like to look at
	Page 55		Page 56
1	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002	1	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the
1 2	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major	1 2	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP?
1 2 3	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and	1 2 3	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would
1 2 3 4	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close	1 2 3 4	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26.
1 2 3 4 5	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and	1 2 3 4 5	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that?	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes.
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct?
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became effective in September, so a larger amount was	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you ended up with approximately \$15 million better
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became effective in September, so a larger amount was booked to the RSP. Would that be essentially	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you ended up with approximately \$15 million better off on the revenue side, correct? Your
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became effective in September, so a larger amount was booked to the RSP. Would that be essentially correct?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you ended up with approximately \$15 million better off on the revenue side, correct? Your purchased power expense is pretty much on
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became effective in September, so a larger amount was booked to the RSP. Would that be essentially correct? A. You're gone to the bottom line here for total	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you ended up with approximately \$15 million better off on the revenue side, correct? Your purchased power expense is pretty much on target, about \$700,000 in difference there.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became effective in September, so a larger amount was booked to the RSP. Would that be essentially correct? A. You're gone to the bottom line here for total fuel?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you ended up with approximately \$15 million better off on the revenue side, correct? Your purchased power expense is pretty much on target, about \$700,000 in difference there. Then we come down to your other costs and the
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became effective in September, so a larger amount was booked to the RSP. Would that be essentially correct? A. You're gone to the bottom line here for total fuel? Q. Total fuel, yes.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you ended up with approximately \$15 million better off on the revenue side, correct? Your purchased power expense is pretty much on target, about \$700,000 in difference there. Then we come down to your other costs and the subtotal line was 104,119 versus 96,000 in
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became effective in September, so a larger amount was booked to the RSP. Would that be essentially correct? A. You're gone to the bottom line here for total fuel? Q. Total fuel, yes. A. Yes.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you ended up with approximately \$15 million better off on the revenue side, correct? Your purchased power expense is pretty much on target, about \$700,000 in difference there. Then we come down to your other costs and the subtotal line was 104,119 versus 96,000 in test year costs. So your actual performance
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became effective in September, so a larger amount was booked to the RSP. Would that be essentially correct? A. You're gone to the bottom line here for total fuel? Q. Total fuel, yes. A. Yes. Q. Is that correct?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you ended up with approximately \$15 million better off on the revenue side, correct? Your purchased power expense is pretty much on target, about \$700,000 in difference there. Then we come down to your other costs and the subtotal line was 104,119 versus 96,000 in test year costs. So your actual performance in 2002 exceeded what the Board determined as
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became effective in September, so a larger amount was booked to the RSP. Would that be essentially correct? A. You're gone to the bottom line here for total fuel? Q. Total fuel, yes. A. Yes. Q. Is that correct? A. Well, just repeat that question.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you ended up with approximately \$15 million better off on the revenue side, correct? Your purchased power expense is pretty much on target, about \$700,000 in difference there. Then we come down to your other costs and the subtotal line was 104,119 versus 96,000 in test year costs. So your actual performance in 2002 exceeded what the Board determined as appropriate by approximately eight million
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became effective in September, so a larger amount was booked to the RSP. Would that be essentially correct? A. You're gone to the bottom line here for total fuel? Q. Total fuel, yes. A. Yes. Q. Is that correct? A. Well, just repeat that question. Q. Okay. The amount that was projected for total	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you ended up with approximately \$15 million better off on the revenue side, correct? Your purchased power expense is pretty much on target, about \$700,000 in difference there. Then we come down to your other costs and the subtotal line was 104,119 versus 96,000 in test year costs. So your actual performance in 2002 exceeded what the Board determined as appropriate by approximately eight million dollars, correct? 7.876.
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became effective in September, so a larger amount was booked to the RSP. Would that be essentially correct? A. You're gone to the bottom line here for total fuel? Q. Total fuel, yes. A. Yes. Q. Is that correct? A. Well, just repeat that question. Q. Okay. The amount that was projected for total fuel was 88.6 million, whereas the actual	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you ended up with approximately \$15 million better off on the revenue side, correct? Your purchased power expense is pretty much on target, about \$700,000 in difference there. Then we come down to your other costs and the subtotal line was 104,119 versus 96,000 in test year costs. So your actual performance in 2002 exceeded what the Board determined as appropriate by approximately eight million dollars, correct? 7.876. A. That's the difference.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 55 with you the 2002 final test year and the 2002 actual line. If we start with the major component at the top, we have depreciation and your depreciation numbers there are very close between the test year revenue requirements and the actuals, correct? Do you have that? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Then if we come down to the fuel purchase, the net fuel, total fuel, the revenue requirement was 88.6 million, whereas the actuals were 73.2 million, and that would reflect, I take it, that the new rates became effective in September, so a larger amount was booked to the RSP. Would that be essentially correct? A. You're gone to the bottom line here for total fuel? Q. Total fuel, yes. A. Yes. Q. Is that correct? A. Well, just repeat that question. Q. Okay. The amount that was projected for total	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 56 September, a larger amount was booked to the RSP? A. That would beno, the larger amount would come into revenue, from 12.50 going up to \$26. Q. Yes, after September. A. After September, yes. Q. Right. So you had 46 million booked to the RSP? A. Yes, that's true. Q. Correct? A. That's right. Q. And so in terms of a financial position, you ended up with approximately \$15 million better off on the revenue side, correct? Your purchased power expense is pretty much on target, about \$700,000 in difference there. Then we come down to your other costs and the subtotal line was 104,119 versus 96,000 in test year costs. So your actual performance in 2002 exceeded what the Board determined as appropriate by approximately eight million dollars, correct? 7.876.

October 7, 2003	Multi-Pa	age ML Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
	Page 57	Page 58
1 KELLY, Q.C.:	1	A. That was the test year revenue requirement was
2 expenses. Can you provide us with a	an 2	96.
3 explanation as to why Hydro exceeded	its 3	Q. Yes.
4 tested amount by 8.2 percent?	4	A. And it turned out to be 104. Yes, and you can
5 A. Yes, the first eight months of the year, w	/e 5	see, if you look at salaries and fringe
6 were operating under the 1992 cost of ser	vice. 6	benefits, it goes from 62 to 64.5.
7 The Board's order did not come into eff	Fect 7	Q. Yes.
8 until September 1st, so we had a hybrid y	ear 8	A. And that's part of the differential to which
9 of eight months operating under one orde	r and 9	you refer.
cost of service, and then four months of	of 10	Q. But one of the things you told us about was
another order and cost of service.	11	the number of employees who had been
12 Q. But in what manner, Mr. Wells, would a	ny of 12	positions had been vacated, et cetera, yet the
that have affected any of the items in	13	Board having determined that 61.9 was a
14 controllable cost categories?	14	reasonable allowance for salaries, your
15 A. Well if you want to review the 200	2 15	numbers still are in at 64.5?
controllable costs, the actuals, is thatwh	y 16	A. Yes, and in that year, we eliminated 46
is there a differentyou're asking me wha	at is 17	positions, absorbed the severance costs
the difference in terms of our costs and w	hy 18	because then we can start the 2003 year with
are they higher than we had estimated?	19	the savings immediate, so there's a figure in
20 Q. Well, why are your 2002 actuals -	20	thereI have it somewherebut there's a
21 A. Yes.	21	figure in there that relates toand it's in
22 Q in your other cost category, which are you	our 22	one of the answers, I mean, all of this is
operating costs or controllable costs, you	ır 23	filed evidence, that we have provided the
number is 104, but the Board tested number	per was 24	dollars that we put into severance cost, well
25 96,000,000?	25	in excess of a million, in October of 2002
	Page 59	Page 60
related to the elimination of 46 positions	. 1	eight hundred and thirty, again exceeds by
2 There was another adjustment in there, a	ıs I 2	almost four and a half, five million dollars
3 recall, with respect to employee future		your 2002 test year requirement, correct?
4 benefits of some million. So there is a rea	dy 4	A. That's correct.
5 explanation of the differential between t	he 5	Q. So that the costs, the controllable costs
6 2002 actuals and salaries and fringe benef	fits 6	continue to rise, despite the efforts that you

and the 61.9 that you referred to. And this

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has been filed in the evidence. I can't bring

9 it on the screen now because I don't know

what--but there's an answer to that question. 10 11 Q. So your actuals ended up 8.2 percent over test

year requirement, but if I come across that 12 13 line to your 2003 estimate, your estimate for

2003 still exceeds by over 4 million dollars

your 2002 tested costs. So your costs

continued to rise, is that not correct?

A. The total costs, that's the correct figure and as we have put in our Application, there is

19 the 4 million dollar difference in our operating costs over the 2002 test year. That 20

was the main part, I think, of my opening 21 22 statement yesterday and it's noted in our

Application, that difference, yes. 23 24

Q. And if you go across to 2004, your costs atcontrollable costs at a hundred million eight,

talked about to bring these costs under 7 8

control?

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A. Well they are under control. You want to note the incline, not the--if you're expecting that the total costs would go down, we could have a debate on that, but the evidence will indicate what the figures are and what we filed, and then you have to look at the components of those costs and while we're on this point, if you'll just indulge me for one second, is that we use the term "controllable" and we certainly use it within the organization to differentiate from things that we have absolutely no control over, such as the actual price of fuel, Hydro can't influence that or the interest rates that are determined, you know, in the country. The controllable costs of which we refer, which are, you know, in the

order of 25 to 30 percent of the costs that

	Page 61		Page 62
1 MR. V	_	1	next number of years. Do you remember that
2	are going into the rate application, we have	2	discussion from yesterday?
3	some influence over those. But to say that we	3	A. Yes.
4	control in the sense of being able to dictate	4	Q. And I'm wondering whether Hydro has looked at
1	those costs, that's not the case, but we can	5	efforts to reorganize its operations
6	influence those costs. We do have an	6	simultaneously with that retirement process
7	opportunity to bargain. We can do things with	7	going on to achieve efficiencies in its
8	our employees with respect to compensation,	8	operations? Can you address that question?
9	but we don't control it entirely. And	9	A. Yes, we have had people retiring within the
10	therefore, one has to look at the components,	10	organization for a number of years now, and as
11	the 63 percent of those costs are salaries and	11	we have indicated in our evidence how many we
12	fringe benefits, that's the largest item. You	12	expect to be eligible for retirement, but the
13	have system equipment maintenance which is 17	13	issue of controlling our costs and
14	percent, and the rest of those line items on	14	specifically with respect to compensation,
15	the schedule we're looking at, starting with	15	which is the key area that we can exercise and
16	insurance, down to productivity allowance, are	16	have some influence, if you look at the
17	approximately 20 percent of the costs over,	17	record, we have, as we presented in our last
18	I'll say for the purposes of discussion, that	18	rate application and the evidence in this rate
19	we have some influence. Now the figures that	19	application, we have reorganized, refined,
20	you refer to, if your arithmetic is correct,	20	clarified, leveraged our technology and
21	that's the figures.	21	reduced ourwhat could have been the expense
22 Q.	Now, Mr. Browne took you yesterday to a	22	for wages and salaries by a substantial amount
23	passage in your evidence in which you	23	with the elimination of the positions. We
24	indicated that about 25 percent of the	24	have evidence that the Board is familiar with,
25	workforce will be entering retirement over the	25	with respect to our reorganization in
	Page 63		Page 64
1	transmission and rural operations. We closed	1	A. Yes.
2	offices; we consolidated. We have changed our	2	Q. Okay. If we go to NP 28 and NP 28 is a large
3	internal processes; we've reviewed processes.	3	document with attachments, and what I've done,
4	The 46 positions that were eliminated last	4	if the clerk wishes, is I've found the few
5	fall are part of that whole process, and their	5	pages out of that huge document, this may be
6	positions were eliminated this year and what	6	quicker, Mr. Chairman. If we go to the first
7	we're doing is targeting, as we have	7	page after the question, we have the salary
1	explained, all our processes and where we can	8	summaries that show the 2002 budget for
1	make changes and reduce the number of	9	capitalization, if you go down the third line
1	employees involved and still deliver, we have	10	across? And you'll see in the budget, it was
I11	attamented to do that And I would avacant	11	budgeted at \$4,350,000? Do you see that line,
1	attempted to do that. And I would suggest	11	· ·
12	that the evidence would indicate we've been	12	Mr. Wells?
12 13	that the evidence would indicate we've been very successful with the elimination of the		Mr. Wells? A. On this document?
12 13 14	that the evidence would indicate we've been very successful with the elimination of the 200 positions met.	12	Mr. Wells? A. On this document? Q. Yes, if you go to the first page in.
12 13 14 15 (10:3	that the evidence would indicate we've been very successful with the elimination of the 200 positions met. 0 a.m.)	12 13	Mr. Wells? A. On this document? Q. Yes, if you go to the first page in. A. Yes.
12 13 14 15 (10:3 16 Q.	that the evidence would indicate we've been very successful with the elimination of the 200 positions met. 0 a.m.) Now, the next item as we come down the	12 13 14	Mr. Wells? A. On this document? Q. Yes, if you go to the first page in. A. Yes. Q. And you go to the capitalized expense line.
12 13 14 15 (10:3 16 Q.	that the evidence would indicate we've been very successful with the elimination of the 200 positions met. 0 a.m.) Now, the next item as we come down the Schedule 2, again, is the allocations and	12 13 14 15	Mr. Wells? A. On this document? Q. Yes, if you go to the first page in. A. Yes. Q. And you go to the capitalized expense line. A. I'm sorry, yes, I have it now.
12 13 14 15 (10:3 16 Q. 17	that the evidence would indicate we've been very successful with the elimination of the 200 positions met. 0 a.m.) Now, the next item as we come down the Schedule 2, again, is the allocations and there's an item there for Hydro capitalized	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Mr. Wells? A. On this document? Q. Yes, if you go to the first page in. A. Yes. Q. And you go to the capitalized expense line. A. I'm sorry, yes, I have it now. Q. Now you see 1999 actual, you had roughly eight
12 13 14 15 (10:3 16 Q. 17 18	that the evidence would indicate we've been very successful with the elimination of the 200 positions met. 0 a.m.) Now, the next item as we come down the Schedule 2, again, is the allocations and there's an item there for Hydro capitalized expense. And that's a credit that goes to	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Mr. Wells? A. On this document? Q. Yes, if you go to the first page in. A. Yes. Q. And you go to the capitalized expense line. A. I'm sorry, yes, I have it now. Q. Now you see 1999 actual, you had roughly eight million dollars?
12 13 14 15 (10:3 16 Q. 17 18 19 20	that the evidence would indicate we've been very successful with the elimination of the 200 positions met. 0 a.m.) Now, the next item as we come down the Schedule 2, again, is the allocations and there's an item there for Hydro capitalized expense. And that's a credit that goes to your bottom line, doesn't it, in effect?	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Mr. Wells? A. On this document? Q. Yes, if you go to the first page in. A. Yes. Q. And you go to the capitalized expense line. A. I'm sorry, yes, I have it now. Q. Now you see 1999 actual, you had roughly eight million dollars? A. Yes.
12 13 14 15 (10:3 16 Q. 17 18 19 20 21 A.	that the evidence would indicate we've been very successful with the elimination of the 200 positions met. 0 a.m.) Now, the next item as we come down the Schedule 2, again, is the allocations and there's an item there for Hydro capitalized expense. And that's a credit that goes to	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Mr. Wells? A. On this document? Q. Yes, if you go to the first page in. A. Yes. Q. And you go to the capitalized expense line. A. I'm sorry, yes, I have it now. Q. Now you see 1999 actual, you had roughly eight million dollars?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay, turn over to the next page, the 2000

actual, despite being budgeted at 4.3 came in

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maybe explain it to the Board.

A. You're talking line item 29?

Q. Line item 29, yes, sir.

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Oct	ober 7, 2003 Mult	i-Pag	ge *** NL Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
	Page 65		Page 66
1 K	KELLY, Q.C.:	1	dollars approximately, over budget in terms of
2	at 7.2. Then you had a 2001 budget number of	2	the tested year amount?
3	5.5 and when you went over to 2001 actual,	3	A. I don't have that with me right now, but I am
4	which is the next page, it actually came in at	4	sure that Mr. Roberts would be able to answer
5	8.9. And in the 2002 test year budget, you	5	that in the particular, and then that would be
6	had 5.723 which is the number that is on Mr.	6	the more appropriate way to go. I know that
7	Roberts' schedule as well for final test year	7	we haveI have in my head certain figures
8	requirement. But when you go to Schedule 2 of	8	with respect to changes in 2002 that I am
9	Mr. Roberts, your actual again came in at	9	aware of, but I would defer to Mr. Roberts on
10	eight million one hundred and sixteen. So	10	the detail.
11	there's consistently about three million	11	Q. Okay. And then as we come down to the end of
12	dollars that is under budgeted on this item.	12	Schedule 2, we have total other costs, which
13	And my colleague, Ms. Butler, took Mr. Roberts	13	is net operating costs, in effect, 91 million
14	through this at the last rate hearing in some	14	verses 85.7 million. So again, on that score,
15	detail and asked whether in fact the number	15	6.3 percent I calculated as in excess of the
16	should be higher and said, well, there was no	16	test year requirement. Would you agree with
17	reason to make it higher. But it in fact did	17	that?
18	come in, as predicted, anotherat eight	18	A. I'm back at the page, but I haven't found your
19	million dollars, as opposed to 5.72. So, when	19	figure yet.
20	you got to your subtotal of net operating	20	Q. Sorry, if you go to line 33, sir.
21	expenses, part of that was a credit for this	21	A. Yes.
22	capitalized expense item, wasn't it? Correct?	22	Q. Okay. And then if you come down to, you have
23	A. Yes.	23	interest, which is pretty much on target on
24	Q. Do you have any explanation why that item came	24	line 34.
25	in three million dollars or 2.5 million	25	A. Uh-hm.
	Page 67	+	Page 68
1	Q. And finally at line 35 you have your margin or	1	for. And the other thing with respect to your
2	return on equity of 9.72 million, do you see	2	conclusions that you draw, I can speak to
3	that?	3	individual items of salaries and fringe
4	A. Yes.	4	benefits as a group, as to what went on there
5	Q. And that is, in fact, 1.783 million above the	5	or system equipment maintenance and indeed
6	test year requirement, correct?	6	some of the other items, but I emphasize once
7	A. That's correct.	7	again and this can be dealt with when Mr.
8	Q. Now if I put that together, the whole package,	8	Roberts is giving evidence, that weyou're
9	Mr. Wells, here's what I get. On your total	9	looking, you're trying to compare the 2002
10	fuel, you ended up 15 million dollars ahead;	10	final test year and I can only reiterate that
11	in other words, you didn't spend 15 million	11	the order of the Board, you know, did not
12	dollars on fuel. But you overspent against	12	become effective until September 1, and there
13	the test year requirement almost 8 million	13	are differences related to that. Again, I
14	dollars in the controllable category,	14	would defer to Mr. Roberts on that. And the
15	recaptured about 3 of that with this	15	explanation with respect to our salaries and
16	capitalized expense issue and ended up still	16	fringe benefits has already been filed in the
17	at the end of the day, 1.8 million dollars	17	evidence. I can think of two of the items
18	ahead on the bottom line, despite the fact	18	that make up the majority of the difference
19	that expenses were up on the controllable	19	with respect to the positions being
20	category by almost 8 million dollars. Can you	20	eliminated, the employee future benefits,
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which also--the reason why that had to change

has been explained in the evidence. And our

insurance cost, as you can see, are up

substantially. The rest of the items are, if

you look at the whole of the thing, and this

A. Yes, well there is an explanation and it's

provided in detail when you look at our

financial statements and the report, so that

every line item we can provide the explanation

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speak to that?

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	Page 69
1 1	MR. WELLS:
2	is not the summary that I had with me, but
3	there's a difference there in professional
4	services slightly, there's an explanation for
5	that. The other items there, the productivity
6	allowance goes in with no counter measure
7	against it, but the fact of the matter on the
8	productivity allowance, what we had in terms
9	of actual expenses for wages and salaries has
10	been affected by other factors. So the only
11	comment I can make because you can dig down
12	through all the line items with Mr. Roberts,
13	but the fact of the matter is that there has
14	clearly been a restraint exercised in terms of
15	our wages and salaries and system equipment
16	maintenance and other costs, over which we
17	have some influence. And I emphasize that
18	influencing factor and with respect to our
19	revenues and the purchase of fuel, the
20	experience that we get and changes that incur
21	in fact over the year, are subject to
22	circumstances that you can't be exactly
23	precise and we depend so much on our load
24	forecast from our customers because we sell
25	bulk supplies.
	Page 71
1	

Q. I hear what you're saying, but 8.2 percent in the net operating costs has little, if anything, to do with load forecast, and has little, if anything, to do with a split in when your rates became effective. It has only to do with your operations during that period of time, and just by going down at a high level here, not only did Hydro not achieve the productivity allowance, but on operating expenses, you were a further 5.8 million off the mark. And is that not the bottom line?

Page 70

- A. Well, and if you look at the big components, there's another almost two million dollars, in the way you round figures, in terms of loss on disposal of fixed assets. So if you want to review those other details, and the variance and the explanation, I am absolutely confident we have already filed the answers to the questions. I just don't know which one to refer you to, so I would suggest that we would save everybody's time by having--dealing with the particulars there with Mr. Roberts.
- Q. Well, there is one item that I do want to probe a little further on because you address it expressly in your own pre-filed testimony,

which is the Business Process Improvement Project in 2002. And you talk about that in

your pre-filed testimony, and perhaps just in a thumbnail sketch you might just explain to

5 the Board what that project was? A. Well, okay, the terminology again bothers me, 6 but I'll deal with it because that was one of 7 8 the items in your seven million dollars that 9 we had just been talking about, in addition to the things that I mentioned. Part of our--as 10 11 the Board is now aware, which it was not aware 12 and I apologize for that, we didn't present evidence with respect to our strategic 13 planning activity and what was going on, as we 14 were in a hearing in our 2001 application, but 15 going back to 2000, we had instituted a review 16 of all of our activities through strategic 17 planning. And we have a strategic planning 18 19 process and that carried through to a point in 2001 and following again the platform that was 20 put in place from '97 to 2000 with our JD 21 Edwards Financial Controlling System and our 22 new hardware, we started a review of the 23 strategic issues confronting Hydro, and one of 24

Page 72 the means to measure performance. And one of the concerns expressed by the Board when the report came out, was that the Commissioners stated that you had no means by which to measure Hydro's performance and that the onus was on us to provide you with those means of measurement, and you made directions to your financial consultants in that regard.

Now, unfortunately, you were not aware at that time that Hydro was engaged, very actively, in performance reviews and looking at the issue of not having the metrics by which to measure performance. Subsequently now, we have had the reports filed for our 2001 year and our 2002 year, and your financial consultant, Grant Thornton confirms that activity and the work that had been undertaken prior to the Board's issuing its decision on our 2001 application. What we wanted to achieve within the organization was a review of all our processes and we delayed that review in the latter part of 2001 because of our involvement in the rate application at that time, but it was clear that we intended to pursue it in 2002 and indeed we did, and we

the results was the focus on performance and

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	Page 73		Page 74
١	1 MR. WELLS:	1	associated with that in the first year and if
١	started by retaining consultants; one, to get	2	my memory serves, I think it was one million
١	3 the initiative off the ground early; two, to	3	dollars which was not contemplated, obviously,
١	4 get a knowledge transfer in terms of mapping	4	and we didn't have that in our test year
١	5 business processes and whatnot and using the	5	requirement or budget. We didn't have that in
١	6 resources of the consultant with that program.	6	the budget when we started for 2002, that
١	7 And we started in supply chain management and	7	retention of consultants. We were going to
١	8 carried on from there and as outlined in my	8	try to do it with a committee of our own and
١	9 evidence, we've gone through a variety of	9	about February of 2002, I, for one, certainly
١	things and it's in Mr. Roberts' evidence as	10	came to the conclusion that we should not
١	well, going through supply chain management,	11	wait. I think reviewing the documentation of
١	12 accounts payable, inventory, materials	12	our strategic planning, it said that we would
١	management, we're into work budgeting and	13	have a committee in place to work on this by
١	14 processing.	14	mid 2002, and in January of 2002, I thought
١	15 (10:45 a.m.)	15	that that's another six months gone and we
١	This is not a program that will end. This is	16	agreed in the management committee of the
١	a program that is part ofwill continue in	17	organization that we would retain consultants.
١	18 Hydro as we examineand continue to examine,	18	So we hadn't planned to retain, we were
١	constantly looking to be as efficient and	19	planning to do it on our own, but came to the
١	20 effective as possible, and more importantly,	20	conclusion, certainly I was very strong on
١	from the Board's point of view, at your level	21	this, that we should get at this and we've
١	of review to be able to provide you with the	22	delayed enough by our involvement in the
١	results of the activity within Hydro. So you	23	hearing and everything and we wanted to get
١	will see and it's in the evidence that we were	24	ahead with this. So we got underway very
١	asked a question as to what costs were	25	early in 2002 and retained consultants, which
	Page 75		Page 76
١	no one in preparing our Application and	1	million (sic.) is not the issue here in terms
1	2 putting in the 2002 test year, we had not, at	2	of the retention of the consultants. The
١	any time, contemplated the retention of	3	800,000 I'm talking about, I'm sorry, the
1	4 consultants. That didn't happen until	4	800,000 are regular Hydro employees who are,
1	5 February of 2002.	5	and should be, working on improving the
	6 Q. And who were the consultants that you	6	business of the Company.
1	7 retained?	7	Q. So you have -
1	8 A. It was a firm from Ontario.	8	A. But their salaries were attributed to -
	9 Q. Can you tell us the name?	9	Q. To that project.
1	10 A. Covenco.	10	A. To that process, yes.
	11 Q. Okay. Now, can I take you to CA-46 on this	11	Q. So you had one million dollars of outside
	issue? Now, that exercise, if I follow your	12	consultant costs and 800,000 dollars of Hydro
	answer to this question correctly, cost 1. 8	13	internal costs. And out of that, you're
	million dollars, one million of which was for	14	projecting annual savings of \$600,000.00. Can
	the consultants?	15	I -
	16 A. That's correct. What theit was	16	A. Well that was onlythat's partially, yes,
	approximately one million for consultants,	17	correct, of the program as we had it at the
	including their expenses. The eight million	18	time that we filed, yes.
	19 (sic.) refers to employees of Hydro who worked	19	Q. Okay, so can I take you next to NP-258 because
	with, you know, were working with Hydro who	20	we were curious then to see the consultant's
	worked with Covenco, and most of these people	21	report, that's a major project study that you
	are business analysts and some on-line	22	undertook, this business process improvement
	23 management people who were employed with	23	project, and you just explained at some length
	24 Hydro. In any event, they were reviewing	24	the process, but yet there are no reports
١	their processes so that I personally the	25	issued for one million dollars worth of

issued for one million dollars worth of

their processes, so that I, personally, the 8

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Page 77 1 KELLY, O.C.: expenditures to this particular firm? A. Of course not, you don't understand what we're 3 doing here. What--the consultants came in and 4 worked with our people and they started in 5 6 supply chain management and looking at our 7 materials, inventory and handling, they worked with our people, going through all the steps 8 of the process and in accounts payable, for 9 10 instance, if we order from an outside supplier and then the supplier submits its invoice, so 11 we're tracking, within the organization, how 12 many hands touched that invoice? Where does 13 that invoice go before it's finally approved 14 and the supplier gets paid? And what are the 15 16 costs associated with that? And by going into the detail and reviewing all of the processes 17 and all the people involved, and getting the 18 invoices and the information lined up in the 19 various locations, we were able to achieve 20 savings and reduce the steps in the procedures 21 and in this particular case, there was a 22 23 reduction in personnel. The work that we were doing is not like, come in and review us and 24 write a report. This was--we formed our own 25

And if these are the facts, how can we take

advantage of either technology or different

policies and procedures to ensure that we are

stakeholders, that they get timely payments of

And that's what we--what we're doing in there

their invoices and can we reduce the cost?

is looking at--everything that we do is being

there's not added value work, if there's ways

we can eliminate processes and reduce costs,

reports and documentation about something.

What I'm looking for is something to be done,

an opportunity to take advantage of an issue,

that we take it. I mean, we reviewed our

meter reading this year. We looked at how

many meters, you know, individual meter

location. How do we benchmark ourselves

against other utilities? And we made changes

and ended up, we hope to save approximately

readers read, what is the area of the

and this program is ongoing and when we have

and it's ongoing. And it's not the subject

matter--I'm not the least bit interested in

critically examined to see if we're, if

looking after our suppliers, who are

team to work with the consultants and then the 1 2 consultants, after a period of time, and we had the transfer of the processes, we carry 3 on. And we're carrying on today. There's no 4 report to come from the consultants. The 5 consultants work with us. 6

Page 78

- Q. Did you ask the consultants to prepare written recommendations on how you should overhaul your inventory and supply system after you had worked with them?
- A. No. They would report to us on their progress and certainly I was interested, and we all were, in the progress being made and they and our team would come in and say at this point in time, here's what we found, here's what can be done. And, you know, once we had agreed that the process could be changed and we wanted to implement it, then part of that again is to bring all the employees involved, you know, into the picture and we targeted an implementation and then we changed the processes.
- Q. But did you ask the consultants to report on what they found and how the system should be modified?

Page 79

A. What we were dealing with, what are the facts.

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Page 80 \$128,000.00 on meter reading alone. We have our DSR's now, that's the diesel system that the mechanic--the fellow that looks after the plant is engaged in meter reading. We found it was more efficient to have, in certain areas, part-time meter readers, instead of a fulltime in too large an area. We found some areas where one meter reader had, not through any fault of his, but the system was such that they didn't have enough meters really to read. So we broke it down and we got a part-time meter reader and we have the DSR to cover off the meter reading duties. Now I'm only, you know, that's just one little point on it. We reviewed all of our inventory. We came out with a different classification and description of our inventory and how we would handle it, and how we would handle consumables. So, this is the stuff of management, it is not the stuff of reports and now we have, throughout the organization in Hydro, we are constantly looking and reviewing and this is taking place today. There are people in various parts of the organization

working on things that they are involved in,

UCI	ober 7, 2003 Muli	n-Pa	ge NL Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
	Page 81		Page 82
1	MR. WELLS:	1	works. The results of the studies would come
2	to ensure that we're doing it better. And in	2	out, I mean, we would have a pattern of where
3	conjunction with that, very important with	3	we would change processes and decide how we're
4	respect to the Board, was to come up with	4	going to handle things. And there would be
5	meaningful measures of what it is we're doing,	5	any number of charts and diagrams and the
6	in a way that we could, from the Board's	6	supporting material and reviews where we might
7	concern, show that there are efficiencies that	7	have ten people or forty people in a room, and
8	we have gained, that the whole process should	8	we say, let's look at this whole area of our
9	produce the efficiencies in future, you know,	9	operation and here's how we can handle it and
10	and there's no end to this. This is not	10	all of the individuals that are going to be
11	something that we will tidy up and write a	11	involved in this process and you're all aware
12	report about later. It's just our business.	12	of how this is going to work and your various
13	Q. And I take it from what you've just said, that	13	responsibilities, now what training we need
14	the consultants then, did not write a report	14	for the people that are going to be involved,
15	on any efficiencies achieved or contemplated?	15	and over time, you move to instituting these
16	A. No, but they certainly filled the walls with	16	processes.
17	we've got diagrams and charts of processes,	17	Q. But if neither the consultants prepared that
18	but this was ongoing work. There's no written	18	type of a report or management prepared that
19	report.	19	type of report, how is the Board to determine
20	Q. Well if the consultants didn't prepare a	20	the value of this expenditure and whetherand
21	report on the study, the recommendations and	21	how are they able to judge the efficiency
22	any efficiencies to be gained, did management	22	gains that you say that flowed out of this
23	prepare reports on plans with respect to the	23	process without any type of report or study?
24	changes, implementation and efficiencies?	24	A. The issue will be in the results of our
25	A. No, no, that's not the way the procedure	25	controllable expenses and we are reporting to
	Page 83	3	Page 84
1	the Board constantly. We are reviewed by the	1	effective. And efficiency in performance and
2	financial consultants to the Board. We have	2	productivity are what it's all about. And
3	reviewed the means by which we should report	3	that's why you get down to examining
4	on our efforts, and you have, as filed in the	4	everything that you do and how you do it, and
5	evidence, the report of Grant Thornton with	5	again, a lot of things that we're now able to
6	respect toas requested by the Board on our	6	do and make changes, result from technology
7	regulatory performance measures. And we are	7	and change circumstances. So, you know, when
8	in a position where we can track our costs and	8	we look at it, what did we do since we have
9	our performance, both from a management, you	9	last seen the Board? Are accounts payables
10	know, internal management down to the	10	completely reviewed and revamped? There was
11	divisional departmental level, up to the	11	some loss of employment there. Our corporate
12	corporate level, and for the purposes of the	12	purchasing and travel card has changed
13	Board. And that is going to be part of the	13	completely. We now don't have employees
14	Board's overall continuing regulatory review	14	submitting expense accounts, it goes in on
15	of Hydro.	15	their time sheet and they get paid. Our
16	Q. So the sum total of the documentation that	16	consumables and inventory all changed. Our
17	exists with respect to this process, in terms	17	meter reading I mentioned. We are now in the
18	of study, recommendations and efficiency	18	process of working on work management and work
19	gains, are pages 23 and 24 of Mr. Roberts'	19	budgeting and with technology, we're going to
20	evidence as indicated in NP-258?	20	have a very, very sophisticated system. This
21	A. Yes or in my evidence, yes, we've outlined	21	is taking some time to work on, but any asset
22	within the evidence what we are doing with	22	in the corporation, the capital costs, the
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operating costs, everything will all come

together and that's going to help in the

maintenance philosophy, we'll be able to

respect to our operations and how we expect to

improve. It's not a matter of--the matter is,

is to make sure that we're efficient and

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October 7, 2003 Mul	ti-Page '''	" NL Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
Page 8	5	Page 86
1 MR. WELLS:	1	centralized inventory control; two is work
determine with each piece of equipment in the	2	management; and three is asset management.
3 organization exactly what costs have gone	3	Now, is the process that you're undertaking
4 against it, whether they're capital or	4	for those, going to be carried out on the same
operating. And then, for like equipment, we'd	5	basis without the preparation of ultimate
6 be able to track the repairs to that	6	reports?
7 equipment, the maintenance effort and come to		Yes, but if youdefinitely, as long as I'm
8 conclusions with respect to preventative	8	there it will be. But the issue is not that
9 maintenance or run to failure and make good	9	there's nothing written about this, if we were
value judgments based on information that we	10	to make a presentation on business improvement
have available to us. So the whole asset	11	processes and all the work that's undertaken
management of the Company, as we go down this	12	and the material that's produced, every
road, is going to change, and internally, to	13	periodically we will review, like where are we
us, that's very positive. Externally, the	14	on work management, work budgeting? And the
results we can only report to the Board in	15	teams will come in, as assigned to it, and
terms of the ongoing assessment, how are we	16	make a presentation, say to management
managing our costs over which we have some	17	committee and say, here's where we are in the
influence?	18	process at this point in time. So that
19 (11:00 a.m.)	19	there's a lot of material within the
20 Q. And Mr. Roberts, in his testimony, indicates	20	organization, but we don't try to produce a
21 that there are three further areas where work	21	report and say, well here's our report on
is being done on this -	22	that. That's a waste of time and I'm not
23 A. At the moment, yes.	23	interested in having a report. I'm interested
24 Q - business process improvement. One is	24	in having the things that we targeted we're
25 acquisition of goods and services and	25	going to attack, dealt with and we progress
Page 8	7	Page 88
right down to bringing it into operational	1	days ahead. We do have a Board sweater out
2 mode. And that's what the people are about.	2	there that everybody wears still available if
3 Q. But, Mr. Wells -	3	anybody would wish to have it. You ready to
4 CHAIRMAN:	4	continue, Mr. Wells? Mr. Kelly, when you're
5 Q. Excuse me, Mr. Kelly, I'm going to have to	5	ready, please?
6 step in here. It's three minutes after		LY, Q.C.:
7 eleven. I would like you to indulge me, if		Thank you, Chair. Mr. Wells, I just want to
8 nobody else will this morning. We'll take a	8	finish up the discussion we were having before
one-half hour break, as scheduled, and I'll	9	we broke. We talked about the business
ask you to try and adhere to the one half hour	10	process improvement project. And if I can
please. Thank you.	11	just take you back to CA 46 for a moment? We
12 (11:33 a.m.)	12	looked at CA 46 and we had the discussion that
13 CHAIRMAN:	13	there was approximately \$800,000 of internal
Q. There might be a little bit of problems with	14	Hydro costs in 2002 related to this particular
the temperature here this morning. I don't	15	project, and we discussed the fact that there
know what we're going to be able to do about	16	was still an ongoing program in three areas
it. I think somebody is talking to one of the	17	dealing with acquisition of goods and
maintenance people out there and hopefully	18	services, work management and asset
it's in hand. We'll try and do something	19	management. Do you havedo you know the
20 about it next day, but I'm not sure our	20	amount of the internal Hydro costs that are
efforts are going to be successful because	21	expected over the next-this year and 2004
loo ma'aa haan haadaa aana taaahla aasa atta laat	100	with manage to this most out on business

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with respect to this particular business

A. No. The only cost, other than if there's some

minor in materials, the costs are to do with

process improvement project?

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we've been having some trouble over the last

two to three weeks, actually, with the room

temperature around here. But hopefully we

will be able to improve the situation in the

Page 90 IMR WELLS: 2 our employees who are involved, at any a particular point in time, in working on a whatever their area would be with respect to a minitiative. It's unfortunate, I guess, that we termination project—this is not—as that etermination project—this is not—as that etermination project—this is not—as that etermination project—this is not—as the triple of the termination project—this is not—as that we do now is have them work to more officient, more effective and reduce your costs and ergo, increase your profits, or in this case, reduce the expense to consumers. And therefore, when the people that are employed today, they would be employed that are whole to improve it, and that 's exactly what they should be doing. So to the extent that people are involved in making the functions that they control better, then if you say I want to alimptone their work. So I have absolutely zero Page 91 results will speak for themselves. Q. So you can't tell me the cost that you expect in internally for this project in 2003, 2004? A. It will be encompassed in and part of our normal salary costs. We're not taking on extra people or anything. Q. But you can't break it out for us? A. It suppose one could say to each employee involved, did you attend a joint meeting with others dealing with the issue of asset management in some particular, but, you know, as of a Tue-sday, but that's what they're suppose one could say to each employee involved, did you attend a joint meeting with others dealing with the issue of asset management in some particular, but, you know, as of a Tue-sday, but that's what they're suppose one consultants. A. There are no consultants. A. The elader, the senior executive director which leads the—confinates the initiative to work and each of the people when are involved in the initiative of the people when are involved in the initiative of the		0001 7, 2003	uiti-i age	112 Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
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20 Q and management peopleno. During 2002 and on an ongoing basis the internal people at Hydro, do they not report to you in writing as to how they are doing with this project? 20 to close out a position or agree that this is what we should do in this instance or what we can do and get the position to recommend it up the line, then I suppose you could say that there's some cost allocated to it. From the	18		18	
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to how they are doing with this project? 23 the line, then I suppose you could say that 24 A. The leader, the senior executive director 25 the line, then I suppose you could say that 26 there's some cost allocated to it. From the	1-0		1	what we should do in this instance or what we
24 A. The leader, the senior executive director 24 there's some cost allocated to it. From the	1	on an ongoing basis the internal people at	21	
	21	Hydro, do they not report to you in writing as	1	can do and get the position to recommend it up
which leads thecoordinates the initiative 25 CEO's perspective it's quite clear, the people	21 22	Hydro, do they not report to you in writing as	22	can do and get the position to recommend it up the line, then I suppose you could say that
	21 22 23	Hydro, do they not report to you in writing as to how they are doing with this project?	22 23	can do and get the position to recommend it up the line, then I suppose you could say that

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3 (11:45 a.m.)

OCI	17,2005	1-1 ag	the Hydro 2005 General Rate Application
	Page 93	3	Page
1 1	MR. WELLS:	1	writing? For example, you just gave the Board
2	over in Hydro are actively engaged in their	2	a long explanation about what is taking place,
3	work and in trying to improve their work	3	but does anybody report that in writing to you
4	processes and make things better. And every	4	as the CEO?
5	now and then we will announce something like	5	A. Usually what we do is have a presentation, it
6	the closure of the over the counter service	6	would be in the form of a slide show, so that,
7	that we did this summer in Wabush and St.	7	you know, it's an on screen presentation of -
8	Anthony because we thought we could take	8	Q. So that's the extent of it, is it?
9	advantage of a situation. There's ways for	9	A. That type of thing.
10	people to pay their bill. We looked at the	10	Q. What about -
11	number of transactions, we examined the cost	11	A. Now, the actualif there's something that has
12	of each transaction, we concluded that it	12	to be written related to the work or
13	would be better to close out those offices.	13	something, thatyou know, whatever has to be
14	There was a reduction in staff. There's the	14	done, is done. But, we're not looking for
15	normal reaction in Newfoundland when you	15	booklets.
16	certainly with Hydro, because everybody out	16	Q. What about in reporting to your own Hydro
17	there seems to expect us to hire more people,	17	board, is that reported the Hydro board?
18	not let them go. But so that's just another	18	A. Periodically I have the executive director,
19	example. We took moves and you're going to	19	senior director, I mean, who leads this team,
20	hearI canyou know, as time goes forward	20	he comes in with me and the senior management
21	every opportunity that we get where we can	21	and we review our process improvement
22	change something to the better or reduce a	22	initiatives with the board. Because the board
23	cost, we're going to do it.	23	has not only approved our strategic planning
24	Q. But did anybodythe question which I put,	24	and our goals and objectives, so they arewe
25	though, is in that reporting, is that done in	25	report to our board on these initiatives.
	Page 95	5	Page
1	Q. But there's no written report to the board on	1	a variety of ways, in ability to have real

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porting to your own Hydro orted the Hydro board? ve the executive director, mean, who leads this team, me and the senior management our process improvement e board. Because the board oved our strategic planning objectives, so they are--we d on these initiatives. Page 96 a variety of ways, in ability to have real time, real on line information, real time. The various levels of management can look over their operations and they can by clicking the button, look down through projects and costs and drill down right to the end detail. And all of this was not available to us before. A big part of our materials management and handling processes and our asset management and what we call COMB, is the capital and operating and business management is all because of JD Edwards. And part of the initiative in the spring when we had Covenco in, was to bring up specialists from JD Edwards because we said here are things that we would like to be able to do in our processes, can the system handle it. And they confirmed that, indeed, it could on things that we were asking them about. And we were able to take that program of JD Edwards and we've expanded on it and we've improved our processes. And I don't think there's a point where we'll say there's a end to this, you know, it will keep on going. And the results in the end, from my view, will speak for Page 93 - Page 96

A. It said--the reports to the board are in the

form of a slide presentation and discussion.

last time around with you was the JD Edwards

September of 01 you expressed to the Board

A. The JD Edwards system was put in place and was

beginning of 2000, the end of 1999. And you

Q. One of the topics that was talked about the

computer system. And at that stage in

that we haven't been able to take full

fully operational at the end of--or the

had that big scare of the 2000, the turn of

advantage of that in the fullest extent, this

is what I'm talking about now. This is the

whole of the issues related to improving our

processes, levering technology and becoming

more innovative. And we have now been able to

make very good use of the JD Edwards system in

the century thing, but we were ready for that

and had JD Edwards process in--we had our

hardware in. When I said that we hadn't taken

update as to where that project is?

advantage of that yet. Can you give us an

\simeq	ctober 7, 2005	-1 a _ξ	ge 11D Hydro 2005 General Rate Application
	Page 97		Page 98
1	MR. WELLS:	1	numbers, we go from a low in 1997 of
2	themselves. But the Hydro of 2005 will be	2	82,730,000? Do you see that number?
3	absolutely nothing like the Hydro of, say,	3	A. Yes, 1997.
4	1999 or 1998. Technology and the capabilities	4	Q. That appears to be the low. And if you move
5	of technology are going to change our	5	to the 2004 forecast, the gross controllable
6	processes dramatically. But it does take a	6	costs in 2004 will be 100 million, 289?
7	lot of time. We're putting in 35,000 entries	7	A. That's correct.
8	of fixed asset items and attributing the costs	8	Q. And I make that an increase from 1997 of 219
9	and everything that will be to it. Doing	9	percent, almost 22 percent over that '97 to
10	thatgetting that all set up in the system	10	2004, seven year period?
11	takes considerable time.	11	A. Yeah.
12	Q. Will those changes, Mr. Wells, we've talked	12	Q. You agree with that? And if we go to the net
13	about, the business improvement project, the	13	controllable costs and we look at the same
14	JD Edwards project, will they create	14	line which is 1997 is again the low period, we
15	productivity gains at Hydro?	15	have 73 million in 1997 and a net of 93
16	A. Would they create?	16	million forecast in 20742004, rather?
17	Q. Yeah, do they lead to and create productivity	17	A. That's correct.
18	gains?	18	Q. And I make that a change over that period of
19	A. Oh, absolutely, in my opinion.	19	26.7 percent. Do you agree with that?
20	Q. Okay. Now, let me take you to a document that	20	A. If your arithmetic is right.
21	Mr. Browne took you to this morning which is	21	Q. Okay. And I'm wondering if I can get you to
22	CA 44 and we go to the attached scheduled. We	22	comment on that 26.7 percent increase in net
23	have here the controllable costs in 1996, '97	23	controllable costs during that seven year
24	through to forecast 2004. And if we look at,	24	period?
25	first of all, the '96 gross controllable costs	25	A. That about three percent a year, not bad.
	Page 99		Page 100
1	Q. So you say that's not bad against -	1	included the a fact that in 2002 we had, as I
2	A. Not bad. And let's look at the components of	2	recall now, one project, there was \$1 million
3	those costs. If youwithin that period we	3	on capitalized work and overtime and there was
4	have in more recent or latter years tracked	4	\$1.6 related to the elimination of the 46
5	slightly ahead of inflation on our salary	5	positions. I have that written somewhere
6	increases because of that period of catch up	6	here, and I had it before the Board entered,
7	which we had to go through. And I won't	7	and you know, that's disappeared since you've
8	repeat that, the Board is very wellthe wage	8	come into the room, Mr. Chair.
9	freeze. And to get to competitive wages and	9	Q. Not on my desk, Mr. Wells.
10	salaries. And the total bill, as we've talked	10	A. But it was right here. I think I'm right on
11	before, from '92 to 2002 or 2004, inflation	11	it. But there is an explanation forand
12		12	basically there's a figure there for
13	maybe there's somebody else somewhere in the	13	capitalize overtime in 2002, overtime on
14	world could do better, but if that is not an	14	capitalized work and there's a figure for the
15		15	elimination of 46 positions. Because we
16	Chart 5, page 12 of my evidence when we look	16	target positions, we set up the program, we
17	•	17	eliminate, we pay the cost and record it in
18		18	that year, so we start the next year with the
19	•	19	full savings. There's somebody somewhere in
20	• •	20	this evidence asked about early retirement
21		21	programs. We don't go there.
22	•	22	Q. You compared yourself, I believe, in your
laa	hymne than in 2002. And now of that was I	100	avidance in chief with other utilities. In

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evidence-in-chief with other utilities. In

has a comparison table?

fact, I believe Schedule 1 to your evidence

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bump there in 2002. And part of that was, I

think, was some of the figures that you were

talking to me about earlier this morning and

	Page 101		Page 102
1 N	IR. WELLS	1	distribution wire and drops to houses and has
2	A. That's correct.	2	some small amount of transmission to maintain
3	Q. And I notice across that table that these are	3	and a small amount of generation.
4	all companies outside of Newfoundland. Have	4	Our activities are quite diverse and
5	you performed any comparison against	5	wide. The Holyrood thermal plant on its own
6	Newfoundland companies?	6	would be as complex an operation as anyone
7	A. We don't have comparable Newfoundland company	7	would want to have to contend with. And the
8	to Hydro to compare ourselves with.	8	issue of the cost related to that, the
9	Q. And so you wouldn't have looked at, for	9	employees that are required to run it, we have
10	example, to compare the net operating expenses	10	so many fixed seats in our Company where an
11	and how they've changed over time at	11	operator has to be sitting there and 24 hours
12	Newfoundland Power?	12	a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. We
13	A. I'm aware how they've changed, but that would	13	have those 24 isolated diesel systems,
14	not be a significant influence with me in	14	discrete little power systems where we have to
15	terms of the comparable company.	15	have people in those communities and cover
16	Q. And just do you want to give the Board the	16	that operation and we operate transmission
17	benefit of your views on that as to why	17	lines.
18	Newfoundland Power would not be a comparable	18	When our linemen are in our towers,
19	company?	19	they're in a bog, they're looking at a bog.
20	A. Newfoundland Power is relatively small in	20	When Newfoundland Power's linemen are up a
21	Canadian or North American standards	21	pole, generally they're in somebody's
22	distribution utility. We're all relatively	22	backyard. The issues that theyand they've
23	small in this area. It is primarily a	23	done very well. I don'tI think Newfoundland
24	distribution company, and so it does a lot of	24	Power has done a marvellous job in their
25	the same thing. It runs a lot of low voltage	25	organization and they can target and do a
			•
	Page 103		Page 104
1	Page 103 pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and	1	Page 104 argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple
1 2	9	1 2	
1	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and		argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple
2	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area	2	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our
2 3	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area and dothese are things that they've done in	2 3	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our average load in the run of a summer day, 400
2 3 4	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area and dothese are things that they've done in theiryou know, looking after their interests	2 3 4	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our average load in the run of a summer day, 400 megawatts, five, 450. We're busily getting
2 3 4 5	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area and dothese are things that they've done in theiryou know, looking after their interests and their performance which are suitable to	2 3 4 5	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our average load in the run of a summer day, 400 megawatts, five, 450. We're busily getting ready for what we know is about to come.
2 3 4 5 6	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area and dothese are things that they've done in theiryou know, looking after their interests and their performance which are suitable to their type of operation.	2 3 4 5 6	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our average load in the run of a summer day, 400 megawatts, five, 450. We're busily getting ready for what we know is about to come. Newfoundland Power has that set up and it's
2 3 4 5 6 7	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area and dothese are things that they've done in theiryou know, looking after their interests and their performance which are suitable to their type of operation. But when you look at the operations that	2 3 4 5 6 7	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our average load in the run of a summer day, 400 megawatts, five, 450. We're busily getting ready for what we know is about to come. Newfoundland Power has that set up and it's there's on Maple Street and that's it. In
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area and dothese are things that they've done in theiryou know, looking after their interests and their performance which are suitable to their type of operation. But when you look at the operations that we have, it's a total, totally different	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our average load in the run of a summer day, 400 megawatts, five, 450. We're busily getting ready for what we know is about to come. Newfoundland Power has that set up and it's there's on Maple Street and that's it. In January the 15th the draw on that electric
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area and dothese are things that they've done in theiryou know, looking after their interests and their performance which are suitable to their type of operation. But when you look at the operations that we have, it's a total, totally different consideration. We operate a lot of rotating	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our average load in the run of a summer day, 400 megawatts, five, 450. We're busily getting ready for what we know is about to come. Newfoundland Power has that set up and it's there's on Maple Street and that's it. In January the 15th the draw on that electric heat home on Maple Street is fantastic. All
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area and dothese are things that they've done in theiryou know, looking after their interests and their performance which are suitable to their type of operation. But when you look at the operations that we have, it's a total, totally different consideration. We operate a lot of rotating equipment. We have a very large and complex	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our average load in the run of a summer day, 400 megawatts, five, 450. We're busily getting ready for what we know is about to come. Newfoundland Power has that set up and it's there's on Maple Street and that's it. In January the 15th the draw on that electric heat home on Maple Street is fantastic. All of a sudden we're up to 12, 1400 megawatts on
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area and dothese are things that they've done in theiryou know, looking after their interests and their performance which are suitable to their type of operation. But when you look at the operations that we have, it's a total, totally different consideration. We operate a lot of rotating equipment. We have a very large and complex and aged thermal plant and we have our hydro	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our average load in the run of a summer day, 400 megawatts, five, 450. We're busily getting ready for what we know is about to come. Newfoundland Power has that set up and it's there's on Maple Street and that's it. In January the 15th the draw on that electric heat home on Maple Street is fantastic. All of a sudden we're up to 12, 1400 megawatts on the demand on the system. We got people
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area and dothese are things that they've done in theiryou know, looking after their interests and their performance which are suitable to their type of operation. But when you look at the operations that we have, it's a total, totally different consideration. We operate a lot of rotating equipment. We have a very large and complex and aged thermal plant and we have our hydro plants distributed around the island, and it's	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our average load in the run of a summer day, 400 megawatts, five, 450. We're busily getting ready for what we know is about to come. Newfoundland Power has that set up and it's there's on Maple Street and that's it. In January the 15th the draw on that electric heat home on Maple Street is fantastic. All of a sudden we're up to 12, 1400 megawatts on the demand on the system. We got people working feverishly to keep everything going at that time. That's when we're buying the fuel, getting it into, you know, and they can
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area and dothese are things that they've done in theiryou know, looking after their interests and their performance which are suitable to their type of operation. But when you look at the operations that we have, it's a total, totally different consideration. We operate a lot of rotating equipment. We have a very large and complex and aged thermal plant and we have our hydro plants distributed around the island, and it's a totally different picture. And what we're	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our average load in the run of a summer day, 400 megawatts, five, 450. We're busily getting ready for what we know is about to come. Newfoundland Power has that set up and it's there's on Maple Street and that's it. In January the 15th the draw on that electric heat home on Maple Street is fantastic. All of a sudden we're up to 12, 1400 megawatts on the demand on the system. We got people working feverishly to keep everything going at that time. That's when we're buying the fuel,
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	pulse hit on a certain problem somewhere and take their linemen and move it into an area and dothese are things that they've done in theiryou know, looking after their interests and their performance which are suitable to their type of operation. But when you look at the operations that we have, it's a total, totally different consideration. We operate a lot of rotating equipment. We have a very large and complex and aged thermal plant and we have our hydro plants distributed around the island, and it's a totally different picture. And what we're called upon to doif you could indulge me for a moment, we'llyou know, I look at the situation, because we're called to account here as to, you know, all this fuel we spent and all these capital dollars and then we're talking about our operating expenses like system equipment maintenance. And I'll tell you the difference in my mind between ourselves and Newfoundland Power.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	argument sake, and the other house at 12 Maple Street might have oil fire heat. In June our average load in the run of a summer day, 400 megawatts, five, 450. We're busily getting ready for what we know is about to come. Newfoundland Power has that set up and it's there's on Maple Street and that's it. In January the 15th the draw on that electric heat home on Maple Street is fantastic. All of a sudden we're up to 12, 1400 megawatts on the demand on the system. We got people working feverishly to keep everything going at that time. That's when we're buying the fuel, getting it into, you know, and they can basically be inert. It's not theirthat's the nature of their business. How much electricity is going through the wires into that house causes no physical concern or problem or issue for Newfoundland Power, whether there's any amount or whether there's a toaster on in the house or everything is going fully with electric heat, that doesn't

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systems.

Page 105 1 MR. WELLS: in terms of all that complex system has to 2 work. And when we get through a year, then we 3 have to make sure, after wearing it out quite 4 a bit, that we have to get it fixed and 5 5 6 brought back to standard for the next season. 6 7 So when you're involved in a production 7 utility and when all this rotating equipment 8 8 is spread all over the place, you have a 9 10 totally different view of the world when you 10 have your majority--I've been in my residence 11 11 since 1968 or nine. I can't ever remember 12 12 13 seeing a Newfoundland Power lineman in the 13 backyard. There's a pole there. Now, I'm not 14 14 complaining, the service is fine, they're 15 15 16 doing their job. But it's just, you know, in 16 your house, have you seen anybody from 17 17 Newfoundland Power lately? They have their 18 18 areas of storm and problems and all that, but 19 19 it's a totally different world. 20 20 Q. Would you agree with me, Mr. Wells, that while 21 21 you're busy with your generators in January, 22 22 23 the Newfoundland Power linesman is out in 23

turbines. So we have a body of expertise within Hydro that's quite broad ranging. And then we have to work on all these diesel systems. So we have a far more complex system to operate in a very broad territory. And thankfully, like, because of Churchill Falls,

Page 107 was, can't be less than eighth powerhouse in 1

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the world. And we have years and years of engineering experience where people came out of Churchill or have worked in Churchill are back, you know. And when we built Granite Canal, I mean, we had our own engineering team, you know, in charge of that. I felt comfortable throughout the thing because we had more experience on staff than most of the contractors and consultants or anything we dealt with. You know, I look in the room here, I can see Mr. Haynes, 12 years in Churchill Falls, he's had a production. Now, he's not looking after that plant directly today, but that experience in terms of Hydro's operations in generation, you know, there's any number. Mr. Banfield is here, he's a

director of rates now, but he was involved in

that. We have on staff personnel that are

really expert in handling these power

of expertise in handling isolated diesel

production facilities, whether they're thermal

or whether they're hydro. And we have a lot

Now, Newfoundland Hydro--or Newfoundland

Wesleyville or whatever in the middle of

storms servicing those lines and keeping the

Power is not involved to that extent in those broad range of things that they have to do. And I don't want for one moment--I'm not pejorative about Newfoundland Power. I think they've done a tremendous job, I'm aware of what they've done with their staffing, I'm aware now how they organize some of their work in blitz areas and these sorts of things, and they have the normal issues if there's a storm and problems they turn to, as do our people in distribution or transmission.

But our transmission lines, you have to admit, are high voltage transmissions, are towers and everything where we cross Newfoundland. We operate in a different way with a lot heavier equipment doing different things because our work is not the same as their work. And we are very small in distribution, they are relative to us very large in distribution. And to look at their setup and to look at our setup and the support systems to it is entirely different, in my view. I mean, that's my view of it, and you asked for it, so.

Q. Well, that's why we're here, to have your

Page 106

transmission and distribution system up and operating?

3 (12:00 p.m.)

A. Oh, of course they do. And they have their areas of difficult operation, like the southwest coast of Newfoundland, like we have the northwest coast. We're quite aware of that.

Q. My -

A. But to talk from a staffing level, the expertise required, we have--in Newfoundland Power, I mean, they have, you know, engineers that work on distribution systems, their transformers, their level of--and like I say, all of it is the same, one house is much like the next house.

In Hydro we have all sorts of differing

things and differing equipment, differing

I mean, we do operate the six largest, or it

	7,2000 Titale	- 4.8	c 1(E Hydro 2000 General Rate Application
	Page 109		Page 110
1 K	ELLY, Q.C.:	1	the intent of this chart was to show that from
2	views, Mr. Wells. I just want to follow that	2	1992 to 2002 Newfoundland Hydro O, M and A had
3	along with a couple of further questions, and	3	gone up 19 percent and the other companies
4	the first one is this, haveyour people are	4	varied from 47, 26, 13, 30, 18 and 50, so we
5	obviously hired and paid just as Newfoundland	5	seem to be in the ball park and bettering the
6	Power's people are here in Newfoundland. The	6	average. And from 1998 to 2002 we were better
7	utilities which you have on your Schedule 1	7	than all of them on a percentage basis for O,
8	areall deal with utilities in which the	8	M and A expenses. And I think that the Grant
9	people are hired and paid elsewhere in the	9	Thornton is recommending to the Commissioners,
10	country. Have you performed any analysis of	10	causing me some problem, but to compare
11	the salary levels and with respect to those	11	performance with other utilities other than
12	companies across the country to do a	12	normal CEA standards. But all this is
13	meaningful comparison between those companies	13	intended to show that over the time frame that
14	and Hydro?	14	we're looking at, that's what happened to
15	A. No. The purpose of the Schedule 1 to the	15	other utilities that are, I would suggest, are
16	corporate evidence was to show the percentage	16	more comparable to our situation than as Mr.
17	increase in their O, M and A expenses reported	17	Kelly would suggest, that have you talked
18	by them. With respect to salaries, I'm sure	18	about comparing yourself with Newfoundland
19	that in most of those utilities their level of	19	Power.
20	compensation would be higher than Newfoundland	20	Q. Okay. Now -
21	and Labrador Hydro.	21	A. Nothing more than that.
22	Q. But you haven't done any sorts of analysis -	22	Q. Mr. Wells, having looked at CA 44, we looked
23	A. No. The extent -	23	at changes in your net controllable costs from
24	Q to determine comparability?	24	1996, '97 up to 2004, what nowand we looked
25	A. No. For what it's worth to the Commissioners,	25	already with you earlier on this morning with
	Page 111		Page 112
1	what had taken place in your 2002 test year	1	A. No, this is to provide the information in a
2	versus your actuals. And I'd like to turn	2	meaningful way, there are certain assumptions.
3	next and look with you for the Board over the	3	And the assumption that we're using in
4	next five years out. And perhaps if we could	4	developing the figures that are contained in
5	do that by looking at CA No. 3? And you'll	5	this particular document, are based on the
6	see attached to CA 3 is Newfoundland and	6	assumption that the rates are adjusted to
7	Labrador Hydro's financial projections for	7	recover each years costs. And not that we're
8	2003 to 2007?	8	going to apply every year, but it has the same
9	A. Yes.	9	affect as though the Board were making sure
10	Q. Let me take you to, first of all, roman	10	that our rates met each year's cost. In that
11	numeral four, the executive summary page of	11	sense, it has the character of a test year.
12	that document. Do you have that? And if I	12	Q. Okay. So, it's not that you contemplate
13	take you down to the first bullet where you	13	coming back every year?
14	say "the year 2003 is based on forecast	14	A. Definitely not.
15	results and 2004 is based on the revised test	15	Q. Don't even want to think about it. Let me
16	year as filed with the Board on August 12,	16	take you, Mr. Wells, to page seven next, page
17	2003 as part of the 2003 rate application".	17	seven of the documentnothere we go.
18	And then the second bullet says, "the years	18	Operating and administration expenses, do you
19	2004 onward are projected to be test years	19	see that heading that, Mr. Wells?
20	meaning that rates will be adjusted annually	20	A. Um-hm.
21	to recover each year's costs". Can I get you	21	Q. And it says, "excluding extraordinary items,
22	to explain to the Board what you mean by that	22	operating and administration expenses for 2005
23	and, in particular, is it contemplated that	23	onward are expected to increase at the rate of
24	Hydro will be applying to the Board in each of	24	inflation". So, we looked at the history of
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Oct	ober 7, 2003 Mult	i-Pa	ge [™] NL Hydro 200
	Page 113		
1 F	KELLY, Q.C.:	1	A. Yeah, the issue the
2	1996/'97 and up to 2004, do we take it that we	2	system equipment
3	can expect continuing increases in operation	3	figures. The issue
4	and administration expenses going forward to	4	maintenance is how
5	2007 equivalent to inflation?	5	that equipment, lo
6	A. I think that you can reasonably expect the	6	equipment and wh
7	increases in operating-the question of	7	operating expenditu
8	inflation, since we don't know what inflation,	8	incur in insuring th
9	we can only project on that, but when you look	9	supply of power ar
10	at the components of operating expenses, I	10	not an engineer, as
11	don't see the opportunity inI would be very	11	if you look back in
12	concerned if we were to deal with the system	12	in the '90s, that sys
13	equipment maintenance. I think system	13	bill was what I call
14	equipment maintenance is going to increase and	14	12 million dollar b
15	should increase. The salaries and wage	15	and it's more like a
16	expense, I think, will be no more than	16	bill. And I would
17	inflation. And unless there's something	17	seven years from no
18	untoward, the insurance, where you've got such	18	to be a twenty plus
19	volatility, I think that we can hold that	19	that's related to the
20	other 20 percent to inflation or, with a bit	20	operating, the age of
21	of luck, to less than inflation.	21	the absolutely nece
22	Q. What I hear you saying in that answer is that	22	operate effectively
23	the total is actually likely to somewhat	23	any more than tha
24	exceed inflation because you're expecting	24	maintenance is an a
25	perhaps above inflation on system maintenance?	25	that we have some
	Page 115		
1	never want to restrict anybody nor do I think	1	to test the limits in
2	Hydro should be restricted to some sort of,	2	would say that we
3	well this should track inflation or you should	3	certain areas.
4	hold that cost level or you should reduce it.	4	Q. So, despite the pro
5	If we can and the last couple of years, as the	5	talked about, flow
6	charts will show, we've been holding our own	6	process improveme
	$\dot{\boldsymbol{c}}$	1	I I

Page 114 ere is that you can't equate maintenance to inflation e with system equipment w hard are we going to run ook at the age of the hat are the capital and tures that we're going to hat we've got a reliable and energy. And again, I'm you're well aware, for me, the history of Hydro, back stem equipment maintenance led a, you know, you 10 to bill. Today I look at it a 15 to 17 million dollar expect in five or six or ow that that thing is going million dollar bill. And e nature of what we're of what we're operating and essity that it continues to and, you know, I can't add at. The system equipment absolutely critical factor influence over, but I would

n years to come. Some e've already tested it in

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oductivity gains, that we ving out of a business process improvement project and the JD Edwards project, I take it from the answer that you've just given, that over the next number of years out to 2007 at least, we will continue to see increases, at least equal to, maybe greater than inflation on the operating expenses of Hydro?

A. I don't think that anything I've said could allow you to make the comment that, at least equal to or greater than inflation. System equipment maintenance, we don't know; the others I've said, salary increases themselves will most likely track inflation. We have to be competitive and I'm not sure what will happen with other groups, but I think that the opportunity, to best inflation with the total salary bill, we would have to reduce the numbers of people. And I really don't want to make announcements to Hydro employees as this hearing about what, but we know that there are

on system equipment maintenance, but just holding our own. And reasonably, depending on circumstances, one could expect that that will increase. Now, I think said yesterday, with respect to questions from Mr. Browne, that on our salaries and wages which is the most significant, it's 63 percent, that we are slightly behind maybe, in terms of competitiveness with wages and we would expect though, that our wage and salary bill, that 63 percent, would--the increases should track inflation. There may be a lesser number of people. So, depending on our capabilities with reorganization and what not--there's a finite point as to how many people do you actually need to operate the system? No matter how effective and efficient your processes and procedures, I don't know the answer to that, but I think that we are going

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	Page 117		Page 118
1 MR.	WELLS:	1	percent increase expected from 2003 out to
2	things that are going to change and we're	2	2007?
3	working on things that will help to reduce	3	A. Well, why don't we look at it from 2004 to
4	costs and I think we can beat that inflation	4	4007 because we're already dealing this
5	number under 63 percent. I don't think I want	5	application and the -
6	to challenge anybody in Hydro to deliberately	6	Q. I was going to come to that.
7	beat the inflation number on system equipment	7	A. As we all agree, there's a fairly significant-
8	maintenance because that's too important. We	8	-I'm sure you'd mention thatbut yeah, I'll
9	will deal with those things that have to be	9	accept your percentages, yes.
10	dealt with, you know, in that area. And	10	Q. Right. In other words, my question is this,
11	transportation, office supplies, building	11	this application now is for 13.7 percent or
12	rental, these things, it's only 20 percent of	12	thereabouts. We still have another, roughly,
13	the thing and I think we can hold our own on	13	four percent increase to come over the next
14	that with respect to inflation and that's the	14	three years that you're currently
15	assumption in the reforecast.	15	anticipating?
1	15 p.m.)	16	A. Again, take the assumptions that are in this
	Can I just take you to table 8, Mr. Wells, in	17	document and the effect of that going forward,
18	this report which is page 14. And this is	18	we are using inflation factors and increases
19	your projected rates from 2003 which are the	19	with respect to the price of fuel and whatnot
20	current rates out to 2007 and the wholesale	20	to arrive at those numbers. So, that's why
21	rate is the rate to Newfoundland Power, we	21	you would pay particular attention to the
22	just focused on that line, currently 47.9 mils	22	assumptions that are used.
23	and 2004 which is the one in the application,	23	Q. Now, can I turn next with you to a couple of
24	54.5 you're showing there and in 2007 to have	24	other issues. One is the effect of the
25	increased to 56.4. I calculate that as an 18	25	capital budget decision that the Board
1 = -			
	Page 110		
1	Page 119		Page 120
1	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro.	1	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment
2	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result	1 2	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of
2 3	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the	1 2 3	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment?
2 3 4	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of	1 2 3 4	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular
2 3 4 5	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce	1 2 3 4 5	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation -
2 3 4 5 6	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q 13 MR.	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical calculation. In terms of a policy decision
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q 13 MR. 14 Q	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232. O'REILLY: Of the revised?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical calculation. In terms of a policy decision within the company or position within the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q 13 MR. 14 Q 15 KEL	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232. O'REILLY: Of the revised? LY, Q.C.:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical calculation. In terms of a policy decision within the company or position within the company, whether we would go there, we haven't
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q 13 MR. 14 Q 15 KEL 16 Q	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232. O'REILLY: Of the revised? LY, Q.C.: Yes, the revision. And you recall Mr.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical calculation. In terms of a policy decision within the company or position within the company, whether we would go there, we haven't taken a position on that. It may very well
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q 13 MR. 14 Q 15 KEL 16 Q	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232. O'REILLY: Of the revised? LY, Q.C.: Yes, the revision. And you recall Mr. Brushett raises in his report, the issue of	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical calculation. In terms of a policy decision within the company or position within the company, whether we would go there, we haven't taken a position on that. It may very well come out within the course of this proceeding.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q 13 MR. 14 Q 15 KEL 16 Q 17	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232. O'REILLY: Of the revised? LY, Q.C.: Yes, the revision. And you recall Mr. Brushett raises in his report, the issue of historically the capital expenditures from	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical calculation. In terms of a policy decision within the company or position within the company, whether we would go there, we haven't taken a position on that. It may very well come out within the course of this proceeding. Q. So, Hydro does not have a position as to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q 13 MR. 14 Q 15 KEL 16 Q 17 18	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232. O'REILLY: Of the revised? LY, Q.C.: Yes, the revision. And you recall Mr. Brushett raises in his report, the issue of historically the capital expenditures from 1998 to 2002 have been below budget by about	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical calculation. In terms of a policy decision within the company or position within the company, whether we would go there, we haven't taken a position on that. It may very well come out within the course of this proceeding. Q. So, Hydro does not have a position as to whether that adjustment is appropriate?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q 13 MR. 14 Q 15 KEL 16 Q 17 18 19 20	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232. O'REILLY: Of the revised? LY, Q.C.: Yes, the revision. And you recall Mr. Brushett raises in his report, the issue of historically the capital expenditures from 1998 to 2002 have been below budget by about 14 percent and there's a question of the	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical calculation. In terms of a policy decision within the company or position within the company, whether we would go there, we haven't taken a position on that. It may very well come out within the course of this proceeding. Q. So, Hydro does not have a position as to whether that adjustment is appropriate? A. No, we have our position for the moment as
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q 13 MR. 14 Q 15 KEL 16 Q 17 18 19 20 21	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232. O'REILLY: Of the revised? LY, Q.C.: Yes, the revision. And you recall Mr. Brushett raises in his report, the issue of historically the capital expenditures from 1998 to 2002 have been below budget by about 14 percent and there's a question of the retirement rate to be used as well. And we	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical calculation. In terms of a policy decision within the company or position within the company, whether we would go there, we haven't taken a position on that. It may very well come out within the course of this proceeding. Q. So, Hydro does not have a position as to whether that adjustment is appropriate? A. No, we have our position for the moment as filed. And the issue of this type of thing
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q 13 MR. 14 Q 15 KEL 16 Q 17 18 19 20 21 22	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232. O'REILLY: Of the revised? LY, Q.C.: Yes, the revision. And you recall Mr. Brushett raises in his report, the issue of historically the capital expenditures from 1998 to 2002 have been below budget by about 14 percent and there's a question of the retirement rate to be used as well. And we ask for a recalculation if we used the	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical calculation. In terms of a policy decision within the company or position within the company, whether we would go there, we haven't taken a position on that. It may very well come out within the course of this proceeding. Q. So, Hydro does not have a position as to whether that adjustment is appropriate? A. No, we have our position for the moment as filed. And the issue of this type of thing lends itself to argument or position taking,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q 13 MR. 14 Q 15 KEL 16 Q 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232. O'REILLY: Of the revised? LY, Q.C.: Yes, the revision. And you recall Mr. Brushett raises in his report, the issue of historically the capital expenditures from 1998 to 2002 have been below budget by about 14 percent and there's a question of the retirement rate to be used as well. And we ask for a recalculation if we used the historical ratios that were achieved. And on	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical calculation. In terms of a policy decision within the company or position within the company, whether we would go there, we haven't taken a position on that. It may very well come out within the course of this proceeding. Q. So, Hydro does not have a position as to whether that adjustment is appropriate? A. No, we have our position for the moment as filed. And the issue of this type of thing lends itself to argument or position taking, all I'm saying is that we haven't adjusted our
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A 9 Q 10 11 A 12 Q 13 MR. 14 Q 15 KEL 16 Q 17 18 19 20 21 22	rendered with respect to Newfoundland Hydro. And if I take you to NP 233. Now, as a result of the decision on the capital budget, the reduction in the capital program of approximately 6.9 million in 2004 will reduce the revenue requirement in the test year by approximately 330,000? Yes. And Hydro will be refiling at the end of October to reflect that change? That's correct. Okay. And if I take you next to NP 232. O'REILLY: Of the revised? LY, Q.C.: Yes, the revision. And you recall Mr. Brushett raises in his report, the issue of historically the capital expenditures from 1998 to 2002 have been below budget by about 14 percent and there's a question of the retirement rate to be used as well. And we ask for a recalculation if we used the	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 120 wonder if I could get you, as CEO, to comment on your views as to the appropriateness of that adjustment? A. As to whether we should follow that particular calculation - Q. Yes. A based on past experience? Q. Based on past experience. A. Well, there is an issue there with respect to the capital expenditures and we're aware of that, but I have notwe answered the question there and gave you the mathematical calculation. In terms of a policy decision within the company or position within the company, whether we would go there, we haven't taken a position on that. It may very well come out within the course of this proceeding. Q. So, Hydro does not have a position as to whether that adjustment is appropriate? A. No, we have our position for the moment as filed. And the issue of this type of thing lends itself to argument or position taking,

Oc	ctober 7, 2003 Multi	i-P	Page [™] NL Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
	Page 121		Page 122
1	KELLY, Q.C.:	1	
2	Q. Okay. Mr. Wells, for the time remaining, I	2	RELLY, Q.C.:
3	want to move now to another topic which is the	3	
4	matter of the rural deficit and to focus on	4	CHAIRMAN:
5	that, I've provided to you through counsel, a	5	Q. Do you have a copy, Mr. Wells?
6		6	
7	be taking you to. And Mr. Chairman, there are	1 7	
8	three from the last hearing that I would like	8	KELLY, Q.C.:
9	have admitted to the record and I've provided	9	'
10		10	
11	perhaps before we begin, we can mark those as	11	
12	the next exhibits.	12	
13	The first one that I ask to have marked	13	
14		14	
15	which the clerk is handing them out would be	15	
16	0004	16	
1	MS. NEWMAN:	17	
18		18	
ı	KELLY, Q.C.:	19	
20	Q. Yes. And then we have NP 36.	20	
ı	MS. NEWMAN:	21	
22	Q. WW 4.	22	
ı	KELLY, Q.C.:	23	
24	Q. And then NP 121.	24	•
ı	MS. NEWMAN:	25	•
		-	<u> </u>
١,	Page 123 Q. Yes. In other words, the price of electricity	1	Page 124 some businesses are paying an increased
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$		1	
$\frac{2}{2}$	customers in Newfoundland and Labrador, on the	$\frac{1}{2}$	
3	island, because of -	3	_
4	A. Oh, because of the rural deficit.	_	· mi ·
5		5	
6	A. Yes.	6	
7	Q. Okay. And the secondary in which it creates	7	
8	an economic distortion is that most businesses	8	•
9		9	1.7
10	words, if I run a store on Water Street, if I	10	
11		11	
12	run a fish plant in Wesleyville, if I run Memorial University, all of those businesses	12	
13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13	
14	* ·	14	, ,
15	in the rates, whereas the certain Industrial	15	1
16		16	
17	et cetera, are exempt by statute. So, there's a distortion between businesses as well.	17	, 18
18		18	,
19	: 0	19	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
20	A. Well, I'm not sure distortion, are you looking	20	A. That's correct.

22

23

24

25

Q. So, the deficit has not quite doubled, but

Q. Now, if I take you to page 3 of 14 of your

as forecasted, correct?

A. That's correct.

we're not very far off between 1999 and 2004

A. Of doing the business.

21

22

23

24

25

at it from any particular point of view or -

Q. I'd look at it from this point of view, from

the cost, from the point of view of cost -

Q. - of doing the business, exactly. So that

00	ctober 7, 2003 Multi	-Page	NL Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
	Page 125		Page 126
1	KELLY, Q.C.:	1	Q. There's no significant reduction -
2	paper, here you point outthat's fine there,	2 .	A. I don't attribute anything much to that, I
3	Mr. O'Reillyin the middle of the screen of	3	mean, give you an explanation for -
4	there, "Newfoundland Power pays Hydro	4	Q. Right, okay. I just wanted to check that
5	approximately 19 percent more than the cost of	5	point. So, that by 2007 the deficit will have
6	service as a cross subsidy to fund the rural	6	continued to grow to approximately 44 million
7	deficit". So, that's the current burden that	7	dollars. Now, if you look at the split
8	is being passed then to fund this rural	8	between the island interconnected and the
9	deficit to Newfoundland Power's customers?	9	isolated, the isolated remains relatively
10	A. That's correct.	10	constant over that period where the island
11	Q. So, it's approximately almost one dollar in	11	interconnected grows from 19 million to 22
12	•	12	million. Can you help us understand why that
13	asked for a project of the rural deficit out	13	would be the case?
14	to 2007 and this is the answer which Hydro has	14	A. Why the island interconnected is growing -
15	provided. And in 2004, you show 41 million	15	Q. Yes.
16		16	A. That would be attributable, that would reflect
17	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17	in the island interconnected to the cost of
18	•	18	the rates that are being applied don't cover
19		19	the cost of service and that attributes
20	simply holding the status quo. Can you	20	that's where you're getting the increases in
21	•	21	the rural deficit for the island
22	that?	22	interconnected. But -
23		1	Q. In other words, you're notsorry.
24		24	A theI'm struckfirst of all, you have to
25	you're not getting -	25	go back to 2 of 14 in the evidence that you
	Page 127		Page 128
1	separated, submitted this morning, in a	1 .	A. But there are different reasons.
2	calculation of the rural deficit, you talked	2	Q. I understand that.
3			A. Okay.
4	, E	4	Q. Now, just come back to the question which I
5	\mathcal{E}	5	was posing, the growth in the island
6	not the case. A lot of the changes in those	6	interconnected.

numbers relate to assignment of costs arising from the cost of service study and Board decisions. And the other thing is the change in the rural deficit, another big factor was the interconnection of the GNP which

to the rural interconnected system. So, you've got to understand what you're, you 14 know, when you review the costs, just don't go 15 by the numbers in two columns here. There are 16

transferred that cost of the isolated system

17 other events that are impinging on what is producing the dollar figures. Now, going 18 19

forward, I just wanted to say -

Q. Just before you leave that point though, Mr. 20 Wells, the numbers in the column row do 21 22 represent the amount that is transferred in cross-subsidization, is it not? 23

24 A. Oh ves.

7 8

9

10

11

12

13

Q. Exactly, okay, because you didn't want to -25

7 A. Yes, can you drop that screen up a bit, so we 8 can read the notes that explain all this?

9 Q. Because I thought I understood from your answer that what you were saying was that the 10 11 revenue which you were getting on this Island Interconnected system was falling further 12 13 behind, in essence. Is that it in a nutshell?

14 A. Yes, because you have two columns of figures. You have your costs and your revenue and if 15 they both go up by inflation, the gap between 16 17 the costs and the revenue will widen.

18 Q. Okay.

19 A. You know, it's inevitable.

Q. Now if we go to your--in your evidence, page 20 26, one of the items that you discuss is the 21 22 interconnection with L'Anse-au-Loup to Red Bay, and I want to focus on this one as an 23 24 example, as opposed to trying to simply take 25 something out of this simply in and of itself,

			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Page 129		Page 130
1	KELLY, Q.C.:	1	Q. That was given.
2	٠	2	A. Yes.
3	,	3	Q. And we then asked for a further breakdown of
4	Hydro contracted with Hydro Quebec for the	4	that number, and if Ican I take you to NP-
5	1 2 23	5	211? I'll give you a chance to read down
6	1 ,	6	through that a little bit, if you haven't read
7		7	it.
8	Q. Okay. And in a thumbnail answer, so we don't	8	A. Yes.
9	spend too much time on it, just explain to the	9	Q. And I'll take you down to line 26 to 28, get
10	1 1	10	Mr. O'Reilly to scroll up there a bit. The
11		11	1.4 million is the difference between the
12		12	estimated fuel cost for diesel-only generation
13		13	and the forecast cost of supply as you have
14	*	14	the arrangement with Hydro Quebec. So what
15		15	you're measuring with that savings to Hydro is
16	8 8	16	the difference in fuel costs, correct?
17		17	A. That's correct.
18		18	Q. Okay. Now do you view that as a reasonable
19		19	way to determining the benefits of that
20	•	20	contract to customers that pay the rural
21	•	21	deficit, simply the difference in the fuel
22	to Hydro for the 2004 test year as a result of	22	costs?
23		23	A. The customers that pay the rural deficit?
24		24	Q. Right. In other words, Newfoundland Power's
25	A. Yes, that's one of the answers.	25	customers and -
	Page 131		Page 132
1		1	A. Yes, okay.
2	•	2	Q. Okay. You come down to line nine on the
3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3	screen there.
4	supplied there is that had we not entered into	4	A. Yes.
5	the contract with Hydro Quebec, we would have	5	Q. Okay. You see that. Line nine shows that
6		6	there are revenues of 1.496 and costs of 2.745
7	consumption of fuel, another 1.4 million	7	for a deficit in 2004 of 1.249, okay.
8	dollars that would have been added to the	8	A. Right.
9	rural deficit and Newfoundland Power customers	9	Q. Revenue to cost ratio of 54 -
10	E	10	A. Correct.
11	Q. Okay. So we'd have 1.4 million in extra costs	11	Q54 or 54 percent.
12		12	A. Yes.
13	A. We could have had.	13	Q. Now one of the results of shifting to this
14		14	arrangement is that the L'Anse-au-Loup people
15		15	are now paying, instead of the isolated diesel
16		16	system rates, they're paying the rates
17	Q. Now if I get you to go next, follow along on	17	approved for Newfoundland Power, correct?
18		18	A. That's correct.
19	can find this in Exhibit RDG-1, which is a	19	Q. Okay. Now so, some of the savings in fuel are
20	. 1 5	20	in fact being offset by reduced revenue to
21	2 2 1	21	Hydro as a result of the rates being reduced
22	1 , 2	22	from the diesel rates to the Newfoundland
23		23	Power rates, correct?
24		24	A. That's correct.
25			

Q. So the savings is not 1.4 million. It would

Q. No, this is one still on the screen there.

Oct	ober 7, 2003 Mult	i-Pag	ge™ NL Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
	Page 133		Page 134
1 1 I	KELLY, Q.C.:	1	megawatt hours. Go back to that and have a
2	be less the reduction in revenue to start off	2	look.
3	with. And if we go to NP-209 from the 2001	3	A. Yes.
4	hearing, this is the one we just had a look at	4	Q. You see that?
5	or just put in, which is Item B and we go to	5	A. Yes, 16810, right.
6	the answer, there you go.	6	Q. Now if we go to NP-121 from the 2001 GRA, and
7	A. That's NPcan I just see the top of that	7	we go to the line that shows what the
8	again? Thank you. 209, right?	8	production was in 1996, we'll have to find
9	Q. Yes, and Mr. O'Reilly has it on the screen	9	that forthere we go. The number that you
10	there now.	10	come up with is 9,657?
11	A. With my eyes, more comfort here.	11	A. That's correct.
12	Q. The paper is easier.	12	Q. And so the growth on the L'Anse-au-Loup system
13	A. If I get the right sheet.	13	has gone from 1996, from 9,000 megawatt hours,
14	Q. And so even as of 2002, that revenue reduction	14	9.6, all the way up to the number which we had
15	to Hydro was some \$423,000. It'd be something	15	a moment ago.
16	bigger than that by 2004, correct?	16	A. 16810.
17	A. Yes.	17	Q. 16,810, a 75 percent increase, driven by the
18	Q. So that the extra fuel that isor the savings	18	fact that the rates are lower, correct?
19	in fuel is in part offset by a reduction in	19	A. That's an assumption, but it's not
20	revenue?	20	unreasonable.
21	A. That's correct, when the rates changed.	21	Q. It's not an unreasonable assumption. So that
22	Q. Right. Now the next point that I wanted to	22	the real savings on the system, because we are
23	take you to on this L'Anse-au-Loup one is if	23	only capturing 54 percent, by the time we
24	wewe looked at NP-211, which was your	24	factor in the revenue reduction and the
25	estimate, and that was based on 16, 810	25	increase in growth on the system, the real
	Page 135		Page 136
1	savings are much less looked at in an overall	1	into the issue, the Board directed that the
2	sense. Would you agree with that?	2	people on that system were to have the benefit
3	A. Well, I now understand the point that you're	3	of Island Interconnected rates, which was not
4	making. To that extent, I agree.	4	Newfoundland Hydro's position. And the
5	Q. Okay. Now if that is the case, and I think	5	concern that I was told at the time, when I
6	we're in agreement, is it time to do something	6	said "well, what does all that mean?" they
7	with that rate structure that encourages that	7	said if these people, the consumers there,
8	type of growth on a Rural Isolated system like	8	were put on at Island Interconnected rates and
9	that, that then translates to a cost in the	9	they didn't have the diesel system in their
10	rural deficit? In other words, should we have	10	minds to depend on, that they would take
11	people on that L'Anse-au-Loup system picking	11	advantage of the situation and the demand
12	up a bigger share of that system cost?	12	would increase. And that was what I was told
13	A. Well, that's a question for the Board. When	13	in 1996, say January of 1996 was the earliest
14	the L'Anse-au-Loup issue came up, when there	14	opportunity to hear about it, and that, in
15	was the opportunity to buy the secondary	15	fact, has happened. As the Hydro
16	energy from Quebec, I think it wasnow I had	16	representatives at the time predicted that if
17	just come with Hydro around that time, and so	17	theythe lower rates, you could predict an
18	it was a topical issue, but to me it was	18	increased demand on that system, and that
19	topical. I wasn'tI was just there. And I	19	demand has increased. No question of it. But
20	think that the Hydro position was that the	20	it was by order of the Board and the
21	rates that they had proposed at the time were	21	representations that were made to the Board
1		1	1 1 1 1005

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back in 1995 or 6.

Q. And what I'm wondering is do you think on--not

simply on this issue, but on the--just as an

example of the rural deficit issue, that with

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not the same as the Island Interconnected

rates, and there was a bit of a fuss in the

area, and I think the Board, PUB, met in

L'Anse-au-Loup and as a result of the hearing

			J. J
	Page 137		Page 138
1 I	KELLY, Q.C.:	1	and their associations, like development
2	the growth that we are seeing in this rural	2	associations, and they are of a view that they
3	deficit and the cross-subsidization costs that	3	want the system. Because we warned people
4	is coming as a result of it, that we are at	4	about there's only so much power we may get
5	the stage where a serious effort needs to be	5	from Lac Robertson in that secondary power
6	made to look at this rural deficit issue as a	6	contract with Quebec, and that if we run
7	whole?	7	beyond it, we're going to have to turn back
8	A. Well, Mr. Kelly, the Board, and I'm aware of	8	all the diesels, and one of the issues that we
9	that, the Board has been very much concerned	9	had, I think in '96, with respect to revenue
10	about the issue of the rural deficit	10	requirement, was that if the people in that
11	throughout the 90s and had at least two	11	area were only paying the rates, we still had,
12	studies done, and we've been put to the test	12	while supplying the power and buying it from
13	as Hydro to deal with the issue of costs on	13	Quebec, I mean, we've still maintained that
14	the rural system, and we'veas explained in	14	diesel system, and that's our backup, because
15	the evidence during our last rate application	15	we're the first to take the hit if there's a
16	and its internal. I refer to it in my	16	problem with the Quebec power on our system.
17	evidence. It's referred to in the document on	17	So there is an issue in total of the costs of
18	it, and it's referred to in Mr. Martin's	18	the system undoubtedly and these costs are
19	evidence, the efforts that we've taken to try	19	going up, but it isI don't know if you're
20	to constrain the costs on the rural deficit.	20	asking me that Hydro should take some action
21	But it is increasing and it's going to	21	with respect to this or that there has to be
22	increase, and this is one just discreet area	22	an issue orthe only authority that can deal
23	of that whole issue, the L'Anse-au-Loup to Red	23	with this issue and these circumstances would
24	Bay, and now I have met over the time	24	be the Public Utilities Board.
25	periodically with the residents in that area	25 (Q. Can I take you just back to NP-11NP-211, for
	Page 139		Page 140
1	a moment, 2003, just to pick up a point that	1	relief with respect to trouble on their
2	you touched on a moment ago in the answer you	2	system. We're the first line. They'll take
3	just gave. You see there at line 11, the	3	us out before they deal with their own issues
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- diesel generation?
- 5 A. Yes.

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- Q. And you made the reference that there's a 6 finite limit of the purchases from Hydro 7 Quebec, and can I get you to just elaborate on 8 9 that, and in particular, in doing so, can you answer this question: do you expect the diesel 10 11 generation requirements over the next few 12 years to increase, keeping in mind the growth which is taking place on that system? 13 14
 - A. I really am not the one that--you know, your question may be quite legitimate. You're going to have to ask Mr. Martin on that because what you see there is the use of the diesels intermittently for backup situations, when they come on stream. I don't have the information with me or in my head as to where we are going to end up in two or three years from now with respect to the supplies from Quebec, but I know that we're having discussions with Hydro Quebec and we're

getting some relief or we're about to get some

- on their side of the border, and we're working with them on that, and I am aware that--and other witnesses can give you the detail of that. So I don't--there is a point though that if this demand in the L'Anse-au-Loup system continues to increase at the rate it has been increasing, then either Hydro Quebec is going to have more power available to us as secondary power or we're going to have to come up with something to meet that requirement.
- Q. You have to go back to more diesel generation?
- A. That or some other alternative, which is as we've stated in our evidence on the rural deficit and the isolated diesel systems, up to now the diesel is the economic preference. There have been no alternatives that we could get a better cost result than the diesel. Maybe we're going to have to look at suboptimal development of some resource in the area, like a Hydro resource. There's not a good match. This is--our systems planning group has reviewed this extensively because

OC	tober 7, 2003 Mult	I-Pa	age	NL Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
	Page 141			Page 142
1	MR. WELLS:	1		road with power lines and they're looking
2	there's constant pressure on government, and I	2		they don't want the diesel system. They want
3	get a lot of representation on this from	3		all the amenities of a fully-fledged system,
4	residents in the Labrador coast area.	4		and theyand I tell you, I have a big screen
5	I was up there in June and made a	5		in the room when I made a presentation. You
6	presentation to them, pointed out the fact	6	i	got yellow figures on a blue background. And
7	that the level of subsidy in the households up	7		that didn't deter them whatsoever, that
8	there, you know, was \$4600 going into your	8		there's \$46-4700 subsidy to a household on
9	house, and you're complaining about your cost	9		average. And oddly enough, if I made the
10	on top of that, and they all thought that was	10)	similar presentationthis is a vignette. I
11	wonderful and said "we wantwe don't want	11		was just sharing this information with our
12	diesels any more. We just want to be hooked	12		employees in rural Newfoundland, operating the
13	up to a supply. So hook us up to Goose Bay."	13		rural system, and I showed the \$800 subsidy on
14	I pointed out, I had the homework done on that	14		the Rural Interconnected, as we now define it,
15	by our systems planning people, it would cost	15		and the \$4600 subsidy for the isolated diesel
16	\$120 million, and that given the total number	16		system, and people in the room said, "I knew
17	of residents, they wouldn't pay it off ever,	17		we were getting screwed. We should be getting
18	and they're not paying the cost now. That	18		that other subsidy."
19	doesn't deter them.	19		Points out the difficulty of dealing with it,
20	There are very strong demands, as the	20		doesn't it?
21	panel will find out if you go to Labrador	21		45 p.m.)
22	during this proceeding, not only from L'Anse-			JRMAN:
23	au-Loup to Red Bay but the residents now north	23		Given that it's a vignette, is that \$120
24	from Red Bay to Cartwright and now that they	24		million, does that include just south of
25	have a road, somehow Newfoundlanders associate	25		Groswater Bay to Red Bay or is it north?
	Page 143	+		Page 144
1	A. Yes, the line -	1		it's in the evidence, the number, the load in
2	Q. 120 million.	2		Rigolet, other than you give them the \$29
3	A. If I step from the mike, I'll show you.	3		million and write it off, they can't pay for
4	Q. I'm sorry, Mr. Kelly.	4		what they have now.
ı	KELLY, Q.C.:	5		So there are enormous pressures though in
6	Q. No, by all means, Mr. Chairman.	6		southern Labrador, because our evidence also
7	A. If we ran a line out of Goose Bay down here to	7		indicates there's a growth there since 1998 of
8	pick up in Cartwright, come down this way.	8		something like four percent. It's in our
ı	CHAIRMAN:	9		summary on the rural deficit, that the growth
10	Q. Okay.	10		rate on the Labrador Interconnectedor the
11	A. We've done a preliminary projection, it's	11		Labrador isolated system is something like 4.2
12	roughly the cost of such a line would be \$120	12		percent a year or higher. And then we're
13	million, and there may be some issues with	13		looking at most of that is just the isolated
14	respect to the capacity of the line from	14		diesel, not the interconnection, which is even
15	Churchill down to Goose Bay. So I mean, the	15		higher, you know.
16	point being that the numbers and the issues,	16		. Apologize, Mr. Kelly.
17	in terms of the population that can sustain	17		. I've sort of departed from wherever you were,
18	it, you know, there's no compatibility	18		Mr. Kelly.
19	whatsoever. On the other hand, the pressures	19		. Go ahead. I don't do that very often.
20	are quite strong and the people in Rigolet			LY, Q.C.:
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Q. No, that's fine. I just want to close out

this discussion of the L'Anse-au-Loup system

with this question, Mr. Wells. We looked

earlier from the cost of service study for

2004, at the deficit for the L'Anse-au-Loup

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prevailed. They've made representations to

government, and we did a study of a line from

Groswater Bay, and it came out to something

like \$29 million. And if you look at the--

Goose Bay down to Rigolet on the north side of

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Octo	ober 7, 2003 Mult	i-Page	e TM NL Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
	Page 145		Page 146
1 K	ELLY, Q.C.:	1	large general service customer requires a load
2	system at 1.249 million. We had that from	2	that means that the generation capacity on the
3	RDG-1. And if you go to NP-36 from the 2001	3	system has got to be increased, and you've had
4	hearing, and you go to the line that shows you	4	a couple of examples of that over the last
5	the deficit for L'Anse-au-Loup, you'll see	5	couple of years. And in those circumstances
6	that in 19at that point in time, it was	6	where you had a generation plant addition for
7	1,062,000. So it has increased for 1999 to	7	the benefit of a particular customer, does
8	projected 2004 by almost \$200,000. So the	8	that customer have to pay anything for the
9	deficit on that system continues to grow as	9	cost of that plant addition?
10	you've explained and the magnitude, over that	10	A. No, other than something related to the hook
11	short period of time, is \$200,000, agreed, in	11	up, but you're talking about the additional
12	round figures?	12	generation capacity -
13	A. Yes, the other thing, in our projections for	13	Q. Right.
14	well, from '99 to 2002, I think in our	14	A is not directly charged to that customer.
15	projections somewhere in this piece, that the	15	Q. Right. So if an expansion has got to go in to
16	revenue to cost coverage that are in all those	16	serve a fish plant in a diesel-generated
17	tables to which you refer, we're about 54	17	community, for example, then that cost is
18	percent, yes.	18	shifted to the rural deficit?
19	Q. Okay. And so we've had a \$200,000 projection	19	A. Well, the cost for that system is incorporated
20	or, sorry, \$200,000 increase in the deficit	20	as the costs for the Island Interconnected
21	during that period of time. Now I want to	21	system. We don't have the practice on the
22	turn on the deficit issue to another series of	22	marginal generation costs going against the
23	questions, just to probe this a little bit	23	last customer.
24	further. Now there are areas on the isolated		Q. Okay.
25	diesel system where, from time to time, a	25	A. It's averaged in, yes.
	Page 147		Page 148
1	Q. Now if we go to NP-50, there's been a couple	1	Q. Okay. And in the second example, the capital
2	of examples that we've talked about. One is	2	cost to increase the capacity at Little Bay
3	in Charlottetown and the other is in Little	3	Islands was 57,000, a more modest number, and
4	Bay Islands.	4	that was of the same type of -
5	A. Yes.	5	A. Same principles involved.
6	Q. And let's just deal with Charlottetown first,	6	Q. Same principle, right. Can we go to NP-51 and
7	where the capital cost to increase the	7	just look at the costs associated, in terms of
8	capacity was 1.587 million?	8	the impact on the deficit, and if we look at

- A. That's correct. 9
- Q. Could you just explain that briefly to the 10 11 Board, as to what was required here?
- A. I'll attempt it, because the basis issue was 12
- 13 that we had to add an additional diesel engine
- generator to be able to fulfil the demand that 14
- was created, in addition to what was in 15
- Charlottetown, and there was other associated 16
- 17 things. Now Mr. Martin can tell you the
- detail, whether it's transformers. But what
- 18
- 19 happened was that capital cost, which we took
- to the Board, was for additional generation, 20
- which was diesel generation and the support 21
- 22 systems to enable that particular plant to
- 23 meet then the total demands of the community,
- 24 which had increased from the results of having
- 25 a fish plant added.

- 9 the Charlottetown example first, we have the
- annual impact on the deficit of being almost 10
- 11 \$170,000 for 2004, in other words, 72,000 for
- depreciation and 96,000 for the financing 12
- 13 costs?
- A. Yes. 14

23

- 15 Q. So this addition in Charlottetown drives up the deficit by 170,000 which then has to be 16
- 17 cross-subsidized, correct?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- 19 Q. Okay. And we could go through the same
- analysis for Little Bay Islands. The numbers 20
- are much smaller. Can I take you next to NP-21
 - 52? And this is the report on the task force
 - of operational--task force review of
- 24 operational and financial initiatives on the
 - isolated diesel system, and there's a section

October 7, 2003 Mul	ti-Page TM NL Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
Page 14	Page 150
1 KELLY, Q.C.:	1 A. No, that policy was never put into effect.
2 in there which is Section 5.3.5, if you go	2 Q. If we go to NP 209.
over to page 5.14. Page 5.14 is the page we	3 MR. O'REILLY:
4 need. I think we're going the wrong way.	4 Q. For this period?
5 5.3.5 is the section heading, and it's page	5 KELLY, Q.C.:
6 number 5.14. Going backwards again. Sorry,	6 Q. No, 2003. The answer is that the policy has
7 5.14, 5.14, yes.	7 not been developed and we asked the follow up
8 MR. O'REILLY:	8 question which is NP 210 and the answer that
9 Q. Just before page 5.2?	9 you provided or Hydro provided is, "in
10 HUTCHINGS, Q.C.:	reviewing the concept of a contribution in aid
11 Q. No, after page 5.13.	of generation, Hydro could not resolve the
12 KELLY, Q.C.:	difficulty of assigning common generation to
13 Q. I think you just went past it. 5.3.5, just	one customer". And I'm wondering if I can get
back up a small bit. There you go. Okay.	you to comment on that, Mr. Wells, because it
15 And under that section, Mr. Wells, it says,	seems to me what we have here is a situation
"capital cost recovery, a new policy is	where in 1994 a need to address this issue,
required to cover the recovery of the capital	17 93, the need to address this issue was
cost of installing generating equipment at the	identified yet no policy has been developed,
request of a major general service customer.	but we can have a situation where the demand
The policy should have the same underlying	of one customer in an isolated community can
21 philosophies and principles as the	21 materially affect the cross-subsidization
22 distribution and service line policy. And	burden and I'm wondering if I can get you
there's an action list for that for completion	comment on that?
date late 1994". Now, that, in fact, has not	Q. Well, I think the difficulty here is that
been done, has it?	25 Hydro does not allocate new costs for
Page 15	
generation to customers period. On the island	of the costs in. The old theory the ten
2 interconnected system, if somebody were to	2 people that buy the first garbage truck and
build, for argument's sake, an entirely new	when the 11th person comes along and you need
4 fish plant and create a demand, we provide the	4 another one, do 11 people contribute to the
5 service and the cost are common in the system.	5 cost of the second truck or just that 11th
6 So, we don't treat existing customers or	6 person. And so, we live in an average cost
7 potential customers or additions differently	7 system.
8 with respect to generation and it would be a	8 Q. In the Charlottetown example that we just
9 marked departure from what has been understood	9 looked at, we saw that that addition to the
to be the practice if we were to do so because	system drove the rural deficit up by
we go by average cost. Now, it begs the	11 \$170,000.00.
12 question, let's say on the island	12 A. I agree. We understand, I understand what
interconnected system, somebody came along	13 you're -
with a demand for 1000-be realistic200 would	14 Q. My question is, is it, at least, not
not be unrealistic, a 200 megawatt demand,	appropriate then that that increase in the
looking for, you know, 1000 gigawatt hours or	16 cost be born either by that service customer
something like that, or 1000 megawatt hours.	or alternatively by the people on that
The point being is this, we could have	18 isolated system. And whether some
19 something established in the island	modification of the system is required in

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order to deal with that?

A. Very good question indeed because that

particular fish plant in Charlottetown, when that came on stream, there had been a

significant government subsidy to get that

plant in Charlottetown to develop the local

interconnected system that would create a

significant demand and require the appropriate

cost to supply it and we do not have a policy,

I don't mean Hydro, in this jurisdiction, we

don't look to that additional demand to pay

the cost of meeting that demand. We average

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	Page 153		Page 154
1 1	MR. WELLS:	1	economic activity in that particular area.
2	economy. And so there was a level of subsidy	2	The fact that this was going to increase the
3	in there and they were talking about that and	3	demand for electricity which also would have a
4	that the benefit would bring some 200 jobs in	4	cost, I don't think that that was considered
5	the area. And then all of a sudden we find	5	by various sections of government involved in
6	out that we've got to hook it up and it's 1. 5	6	doing that. But again, this is an issue of
7	million as we talked about, we proceeded to do	7	averaging costs in common and it's a fact
8	it. Well, I call the Department of Fisheries	8	thatand I think that, I'm not familiar with
9	personally and spoke to people and said, when	9	it now, that '94/'95 report, but obviously
10	you are trying to get economic development in	10	within Hydro, you know, we see things that
11	an area, you didn't calculate obviously what	11	happen and demands placed on the system at a
12	the cost of supplying the plant with	12	cost. And we are concerned about the subsidy
13	electricity is going to be and I can tell you	13	and oddly enough this whole set up is imposed
1			upon us, but it seems like most of the
14		14	pressure comes on Hydro to try to reduce the
15	million. And if you got 2.5 million into it,	15	• •
16	somehow together we've got 4 million into that	16	cost or do anything we can. And we've been
17	plant. It wasn't a very fruitful conversation	17	working diligently at it, but the costs are
18	from that point. And, you know, you have a	18	inevitably going to increase, certainly for
19	bunch of interacting policies here, you know,	19	the isolated diesel systems. I have a
20	our electrical policies and how we run systems	20	different view of the interconnected system
21	and you have, you know, in that area, issues	21	and subsidy.
22	of employment and so, I mean, the fish plant	22	Q. And those costs that you're talking about that
23	that was put in there was put in there on the	23	are now cross-subsidized, we saw the number
24	basis of fairly significant subsidies and	24	will increase to 44 million dollars in the
25	resource supply requirements to try to develop	25	next couple of years, those are really a
1			
	Page 155		Page 156
1	Page 155 social cost that government has transferred to	1	Page 156 of a sound plan by Hydro as to how it would
1 2	-	1 2	-
1	social cost that government has transferred to		of a sound plan by Hydro as to how it would
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reduce it?

that the request was premature in the absence

Setobel 1, 2005	ı ı uşt	112 Hydro 2003 General Rate Application
Page 157	'	Page 158
1 MR. WELLS:	1	hearing as expressed in P.U 7. And I think
2 A. No. What we have done is, and it's attached,	2	that, well, I would hope that the
3 filed with the corporate evidence, is directed	3	Commissioners don't find anything missing in
4 by the Board, we have, since the last rate	4	that report with respect to the rural deficit
5 hearing, the Board wanted to see an	5	issue that we put into government in March and
6 evidentiary dialoguethat's not the right	6	that's the culmination of our dealings with
7 word, but it's close enoughon this matter,	7	government starting with the briefings
8 an evidentiary record, yeah. And so we had,	8	following the release, as soon as we had P.U 7
9 as we have indicated in the evidence, the	9	finalized, we were involved with briefings of
various briefings with government, the	10	government and the Minister of Mines and
Planning and Priorities Committee in Cabinet,	11	Energy as to the results of the Order
the Minister of Mines and Energy and all	12	including that related to the rural deficit,
culminated again in doing up the paper that	13	provided all the information on the rural
submitted here and attached to the evidence	14	deficit. And then laterally, beyond the
with respect to the rural deficit and made	15	letters that were written as well, we put in
that known to government and reviewed it with	16	this discussion paper for them and that is the
the appropriate ministers, as I've indicated.	17	result.
And the response from government, result of	18 (1:	15 p.m.)
the responses and Mr. Kelly has indicated, the	19	Q. Can I take you to page 9 of 14 of your
government issued directions with respect to	20	discussion paper under "future funding
21 rural deficit, but in fulfilling our	21	options", if we could just scroll, there we
obligations in this regard, I mean, we have	22	go. Now, you point out to the Minister in
made government fully aware of the details and	23	this particular discussion paper that the
the issues related to the rural deficit, the	24	Board outlined the following options regarding
opinion of the Commissioners at the last	25	funding of the rural deficit. And you laid
Page 159		Page 160
them out, reinstatement of the government	1	what is it we're going to change to?
2 subsidy, continuing cross-subsidization, fully	2	Q. Right.
3 cost recovery or some combination of the above	3	A. We had discussions on what the issues were

and you pointed out that in the 2002 Order, 5 the Board again, reiterated these options--and

I'll get Mr. O'Reilly to scroll to the next

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7 page--and then there's commentary from the 8 Board.

> Now, did you have any meetings with government concerning funding the deficit in any of the alternative ways--if we could just scroll back the page, Mr. O'Reilly, there we go--in any of those alternative ways?

13 14 A. There were no--other than that these issues as 15 described were, government was made aware and

in the briefings with respect to options that 16 17 the Board had outlined and they were made

aware of that, but subsequent to all of that, 18

there were no specific meetings where we were reviewing any one of those or in combination -

20 Q. In other words, after you sent in your report, 21

22 there were no further meetings with government 23 to discuss those options.

A. That's right. Specifically on those options to say, well, okay, we'll change something,

ere 4 prior to this summary document of March, but

there were no avenues pursued with government

with respect to alternatives to the current 6

7 situation.

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22

23

8 O. And we know -

9 A. They did not engage us in any discussion with respect to that or any representative of 10 11

government.

Q. And we know in the middle of the summer that 12 13

the government gave the directive to the Board, the effect of which was to continue the 14

cross-subsidization practice and, in fact, 15

took out certain, or ordered continuation of 16 17

certain preferential rates as well, as we just

18 talked about, correct?

19 A. That's correct.

> Q. So, Hydro's shareholder government made a policy decision to continue with that existing

methodology, do we agree on that?

A. That's correct.

24 Q. Okay. Now, let me take you next to CA 98 and 25 when we go to CA 98, we come to the capital

	171410	1 - 46	Se The Hydro 2000 General Rate Hyprication
	Page 161		Page 162
1 1	KELLY, Q.C.:	1	25th which is attached to your evidence, you
2	structure issue. And if I could just get Mr.	2	set out a discussion paper dealing with
3	O'Reilly to scroll it up a small bit more,	3	capital structure, dividend policy and other
4	there we go. We have the debt equity ratios	4	matters.
5	set out here. Now, Mr. Wells, in P.U 7, the	5	A. That's correct.
6	Board approved a debt equity ratio of 80/20 as	6	Q. And you wrote Mr. Maynard on March 25th.
7	a target for Hydro and pointed out that that	7	A. That's correct.
8	had been the target since the early 1990's, do	8	Q. Did you have any response, did you have any
9	you agree with that?	9	meetings with Mr. Maynard or other government
10	A. That's correct.	10	officials over the question of the capital
11	Q. And would you agree with me that as of 2002	11	structure and dividend policy?
12	and 2003, Hydro is now at, as per the table	12	A. The March 25th letter was intended to
13	for example in 2003, at a debt ratio of 86 1/2	13	capsulize again, the issues that we wanted
14	percent approximately.	14	clarification from with respect to the rural
15	A. That's correct.	15	deficit and we'd also brought the government's
16	Q. Okay. So, there has been no movement forward	16	attention after P.U 7 was issued, the comments
17	in getting to that 80 percent debt ratio, has	17	with respect to our capital structure and the
18	there?	18	requirement for dividends and the Board's
19	A. No, because the revenue that we have from our	19	expression and view on matters related to a
20	last rate hearing have not increased. I mean,	20	stable dividend policy being helpful. So, all
21	the rates charged have not increased and the	21	this was brought to government, so there had
22	additional expenses have come on stream, so	22	been briefings of the Ministers in office at
23	there's been no improvement here in the debt	23	time of over that period in Mines and Energy,
24	equity ratio.	24	we also had meetings with the Priority and
25	Q. Now, when you wrote to the government on March	25	Policy Committee of Cabinet. And the intent
	Q. 110 w, when you wrote to the government on march	43	Toney committee of cubiliet. This the intent
	<u> </u>		·
	Page 163		Page 164
1	Page 163 of this letter and the discussion paper	1	Page 164 second paragraph, well first of all, in the
1 2	Page 163 of this letter and the discussion paper attached to it of March 7th was the end of,	1 2	Page 164 second paragraph, well first of all, in the first paragraph, they point out that the
1 2 3	Page 163 of this letter and the discussion paper attached to it of March 7th was the end of, you know, sort of the line. We were	1 2 3	Page 164 second paragraph, well first of all, in the first paragraph, they point out that the letters concern Newfoundland and Labrador
1 2 3 4	Page 163 of this letter and the discussion paper attached to it of March 7th was the end of, you know, sort of the line. We were recapturing the whole of the issue and putting	1 2 3 4	Page 164 second paragraph, well first of all, in the first paragraph, they point out that the letters concern Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro's dividend payments and the rural
1 2 3 4 5	Page 163 of this letter and the discussion paper attached to it of March 7th was the end of, you know, sort of the line. We were recapturing the whole of the issue and putting the facts in play, again, for government.	1 2 3 4 5	Page 164 second paragraph, well first of all, in the first paragraph, they point out that the letters concern Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro's dividend payments and the rural deficit. Government is considering the
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October 7, 2003 Multi	Page ML Hydro 2003 General Rate Application		
Page 165	Page 166		
Page 165 1 MR. WELLS: 2 of the ratio of the payout to achieve, moving 3 towards the 80 debt to capital structure and 4 how it wouldwhat would have to be to get to 5 that or close to that in terms of the level of 6 the dividend payout. So, there was a series 7 of cases in that paper that, to advise 8 government of what would happen under the 9 various parameters that were set, for a 75 10 payout or 50 percent payout or at a 25 11 percent. 12 Q. All right, and - 13 A. With certain assumptions. 14 Q. Did I not understand it correctly that you 15 were recommending a move to a 50 percent 16 payout ratio? 17 A. Well, out target was that we should move to an 18 80/20 debt to equity ratio. And as discussed, 19 as the Board had confirmed, as you said 20 earlier, back in '92 and, you know, 80 percent 21 by our expert witness is the high range, so 22 our objective in Hydro and with the Board of 23 Directors of Hydro is to get to an 80 percent 24 debt to capital structure. To get there, 25 assuming, taking the assumptions that we	outlined, we could achieve that in a time frame dependent on the dividend payout. Q. Mr. Wells, can I take you to page 7 of 7 of your policy paper. A. Yes. Q. There you go, if we scroll up a little bit. In the last paragraph there, you say, "Hydro is suggesting that the current dividend payout policy of 75 percent would be replaced by a dividend policy of paying out 50 percent of net operating income". So, that was a concrete proposal by Hydro, was it not? A. Yes. Q. Okay. "This policy would be fixed for the next five years and facilitates movement to the proposed debt to capital structure. It would also contribute to rate stability and predictability. Failure to adhere to such a policy could result in similar disallowances by the Board, thereby adversely impacting on shareholder return". So, you gave that advice to government, didn't you? A. Yes. Q. And government has chosen, to date, not to respond with any further direction to Hydro,		
Page 167 1 have they? 2 A. That's correct. 3 Q. Mr. Chairman, this is probably a good place to break? 5 CHAIRMAN: 6 Q. Thank you, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Wells. I guess, Mr. Kelly, we try, if at all possible, to give a heads up as to where we're going with cross-examination. Do you have any idea as to how much longer you might be? 11 KELLY, Q.C.: 12 Q. I will be probably about two hours on Thursday morning and then I will finish. 14 CHAIRMAN: 15 Q. Thursday morning, okay. Thank you very much. We'll adjourn until 9:00 on Thursday morning. 17 Upon conclusion at 1:30 p.m.	Page 168 CERTIFICATE I, Judy Moss Lauzon, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript in the matter of Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro's 2003 General Rate paplication for approval of, among other things, its rates commencing January, 2004, heard on the 7th day of October, A.D., 2003 before the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, Prince Charles Building, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador and was transcribed by me to the best of my ability by means of a sound apparatus. Dated at St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador this 7th day of October, A.D., 2003 Judy Moss Lauzon		